ESTABLISHED 1818.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,459—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | FRIDAY, 5 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.I. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 23rd Aug. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | A. Symons | 30th " |
| B.I. GANGES | 4203 | T. F. Creery | 6th Sept. |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | H. T. Weighell | 13th " |
| | | | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5452 | R. F. Briscoe | 21st Sept. |
| B.V.I. THAMES | 4113 | A. Symons | 28th " |
| B.I. COROMANDEL | 4499 | W. L. Brown | 5th Oct. |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | H. T. Weighell | 12th " |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5152 | C. Gadd | 19th " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4203 | W. J. Nantes | 26th " |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7559 | W. B. Andrews | 2nd Nov. |
| B.V.I. CLYDE | 4136 | H. T. Weighell | 9th " |
| B.I. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 16th " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4203 | W. J. Nantes | 23rd " |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5280 | M. De Horne | 30th " |

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 2 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

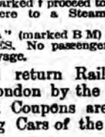
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

21st August 12th September
4th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Sep. |
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 730 | 1st Oct. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 350 | 9th Sep. |
| GISELA | A. Mitis | 4,253 | 350 | 9th Oct. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE Or VENICE | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 990 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

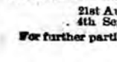
| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA. | V. Gherzmann | 3,042 | 350 | 21st August. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 10, 1895.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY,

### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPUTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 22nd August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 24th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 22nd August, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th August, 1895. Agents.

### KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

## FOR SALE.

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by the Storekeeper, H. H. Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the Railway Stareyard, Secundurabad Railway Station, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 27th, 28th, and 29th August, 1895, commencing at 10 A.M. Daily, the Undermentioned Old and Unserviceable Stores:—

Brass Engine Boiler Tubes.
Old Rails.
Wrought Iron Scrap.
Iron Fish Plates and Bolts.
Tie Bars Iron.
Bar Iron Square.

And other Materials too numerous to mention.
For full particulars apply to the Undersigned.

ARDASEER R. PILCHER,
Railway Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of Contract for the supply of 3,50,000 MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government for M. E. 1071 will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, at 1 P.M., on the 17th September, 1895.
For further information refer to Hand-bills, which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Allepney, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 30th July, 1895.

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SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 0 |

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

### Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ARE IMPORTERS OF
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BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS KEPT IN STOCK, AND ALL MATERIALS WHICH ARE USED BY
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THOROUGH RELIABILITY. PERFECT ACCURACY. HIGHEST FINISH.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
MADE TO MEASURE,
From Fancy Silk and Wool Flannel, Cream Grounds, with Fancy Colored Stripes...Usual Price, Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Sale Price, Rs. 7-8 "

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
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### FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

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Cuticurra Soap
Honey Soap
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Rowland's Maccassar Oil
Cosmetique
Symth and Nephew Scent
Eau de Cologne
Aqua Genova
Photocromo Pomade
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Valentine

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH WATCHES, KEYLESS, GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the finest English Watches made. Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY

With reasonable proper care.

| | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Solid 18-carat Gold | | Half-Hunting Case | 650 | 0 |
| Do. | do. | Hunting Case | 600 | 0 |
| Do. | do. | Crystal-Faced | 550 | 0 |
| In Sterling Silver Hall-Marked Cases, | | Half-hunting Case | 210 | 0 |
| Do. | do. | Hunting Case | 200 | 0 |
| Do. | do. | Crystal-Faced | 185 | 0 |

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HARMLESS! EFFECTIVE!! CHEAP!!!
AN EIGHT-ANNA BOTTLE OF
PHENYLE
Will make about THREE and A-HALF GALLONS of perfectly HARMLESS and Exceedingly POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID.
THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. Bottles: As. 8, As. 12, and Re. 1-12.
To be had everywhere, but see that the Manufacturer's Trade Mark is on the Label and Wrappers as well as our own Name, without which it is not Genuine.

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

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200 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
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LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

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AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

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Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

### CHAMPAGNE.

| | Per Doz. Bottles Credit. Rs. | a. | Per Doz. Bottles Cash. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heidsieck's Dry Monopole | 106 | 0 | 98 | 0 |
| BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884 | 77 | 0 | 70 | 0 |
| Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER" | 78 | 8 | 71 | 8 |
| Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s) | 36 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| "Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints | 44 | 8 | 42 | 12 |

And others.
Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

### HUNGARIAN WINES.
From ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carlowitzer | 25 | 0 | 22 | 8 |
| Ofner Adlersberger | 22 | 0 | 20 | 0 |

### STILL GERMAN WINES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rudesheimer | 38 | 8 | 34 | 14 |
| Hochheimer | 32 | 8 | 29 | 8 |
| Laubenheimer | 27 | 8 | 25 | 0 |

### BORDEAUX—RED.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAFITE | 44 | 8 | 40 | 4 |
| Larose | 30 | 8 | 27 | 12 |
| St. JULIEN | 26 | 8 | 24 | 0 |
| St. Estephe | 22 | 8 | 20 | 8 |
| Medoc | 19 | 8 | 17 | 12 |
| St. JULIEN MEDOC | 14 | 8 | 13 | 4 |
| Bal and Co's St. Julien | 14 | 8 | 13 | 4 |

### BORDEAUX—WHITE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sauternes | 26 | 8 | 24 | 0 |
| Graves | 22 | 8 | 20 | 8 |

### BURGUNDY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chambertin | 42 | 8 | 38 | 4 |
| VOLNAY | 30 | 8 | 27 | 10 |
| Beaune | 26 | 8 | 24 | 0 |
| LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine | 25 | 8 | 23 | 2 |

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

### PORT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle | 48 | 8 | 43 | 14 |
| OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft | 48 | 8 | 43 | 14 |
| INVALIDS' Gold Capsule | 34 | 8 | 31 | 4 |
| INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s) | 27 | 8 | 25 | 0 |
| WHITE PORT, Grand Wine | 32 | 8 | 29 | 8 |
| MENERES' White Port | 26 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| DOURO PORT (Glode & Baker's) | 28 | 8 | 25 | 14 |
| Spanish Port | 20 | 8 | 18 | 14 |
| VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE | 38 | 8 | 33 | 12 |

### MADEIRA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East India, BLACK Capsule | 54 | 8 | 49 | 4 |

### SHERRY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMONTILLADO, A-I | 52 | 8 | 47 | 8 |
| Do. Black Capsule | 50 | 8 | 45 | 8 |
| Amoroso | 38 | 8 | 34 | 14 |
| Invalids' | 38 | 8 | 34 | 14 |
| MANZANILLA, very Dry | 32 | 8 | 29 | 8 |
| LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA | 30 | 8 | 27 | 10 |
| Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule | 28 | 8 | 25 | 14 |
| VINO DE PASTO | 28 | 8 | 25 | 14 |
| DINNER SHERRY | 23 | 8 | 21 | 6 |
| Marsala, Virgin | 24 | 0 | 21 | 12 |

### COGNAC.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old) | 56 | 8 | 52 | 0 |
| Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) **** | 50 | 8 | 46 | 10 |
| Three Stars do. *** | 46 | 8 | 43 | 0 |
| Two Stars do. ** | 43 | 8 | 40 | 6 |
| ONE STAR do. * | 40 | 8 | 37 | 10 |
| MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY | 33 | 0 | 31 | 0 |
| LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles | 26 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy | 29 | 8 | 27 | 12 |
| OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old) | 60 | 0 | 54 | 0 |
| Lefavre & Co.'s *** | 24 | 8 | 23 | 4 |
| Do. * | 23 | 8 | 22 | 4 |
| Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks | | | 25 | 4 |

### WHISKY.

| SPECIALITY. | Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs. | a. | Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY | 30 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old | 42 | 8 | 39 | 8 |
| Carlton, 11 years old | 50 | 8 | 46 | 10 |
| Do. 5 " Hampers of | 45 | 8 | 42 | 4 |
| NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch) | 38 | 0 | 35 | 6 |
| Do. do. do. (Irish) | 38 | 0 | 35 | 6 |
| BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle" | 35 | 8 | 33 | 4 |
| FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle | 28 | 0 | 26 | 8 |
| THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC. | 31 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Glentromie, Special Blend | 32 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand | 33 | 0 | 30 | 8 |
| C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland | 29 | 8 | 27 | 12 |
| CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old | 30 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| PETER FORBES' WHISKY | 22 | 8 | 20 | 8 |
| C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD "IRISH | 32 | 8 | 30 | 8 |
| Do. "CROWN" do. | 29 | 0 | 27 | 4 |
| Roy Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH | 26 | 8 | 24 | |

### SPIRITS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very Fine Old Jamaica | 33 | 8 | 31 | 0 |
| Pineapple | 31 | 8 | 29 | 0 |
| Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported | 30 | 8 | 28 | 10 |
| Dry Gin do. do. | 30 | 8 | 28 | 10 |

### LIQUEURS, &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chartreuse, Green | 132 | 0 | 120 | 0 |
| Do. Yellow | 106 | 8 | 96 | 0 |
| BENEDICTINE | 84 | 8 | 76 | 8 |
| Curacao | 72 | 8 | 66 | 0 |
| MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's) | 66 | 8 | 60 | 0 |
| CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's) | 56 | 8 | 51 | 0 |
| KUMMEL, Finest "Riga" | 50 | 8 | 46 | 8 |
| Angostura Bitters | 63 | 8 | 57 | 0 |
| ORANGE BITTERS | 36 | 8 | 33 | 8 |
| Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s) | 24 | 8 | 22 | 4 |
| STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net | 18 | 8 | ..... | |

ALSO—
*Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c.*
Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

### SPIRITS IN BULK.

| | Per Gallon Credit. Rs. | a. | Per Gallon Cash Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very Superior Old Highland Whisky | 16 | 12 | 15 | 4 |
| FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M. | 13 | 0 | 11 | 12 |
| Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M." | 13 | 0 | 11 | 12 |
| One Star Cognac * | 15 | 4 | 13 | 12 |
| Two Star do. ** | 16 | 4 | 14 | 12 |
| FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12 |
| Do. Dry Gin | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12 |
| "Camuslynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky | 13 | 0 | 11 | 12 |

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons; Hogsheads of 64 gallons; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.
*N. B.*—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

### BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.

| | Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. | a. | Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Do. do. do. Extra Stout | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Kopas Non-Alcoholic Ale | 7 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| Guymer's Norfolk Cider, net | 9 | 0 | 5 | 8 |

### BULK ALE.

| | Per Hogshead, Net. Rs. | a. | Kilderkins. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale" | 60 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Jeffrey & Co.'s "Edinburgh Ale" | 53 | 0 | ..... | |

ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

BOMBAY RETAIL AGENTS:—

Messrs. BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AND FELICE CORNAGLIA, East Street, Poona.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BELL LANE,
FORT, BOMBAY.

N B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.
Patrons: T. E. LORD & LADY SANDHURST.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THURSDAY, 22nd AUGUST 1895,
AND
FRIDAY, 23rd AUGUST 1895,
The Musical Burlesque,
JEHANGIER
THE MAGNIFICENT;
OR,
"TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN PINK."
NEW SONGS AND DANCES.
Full Orchestral Band.
50 PERFORMERS.
BOOKING OFFICE AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES.
Stalls and Dress Circle .....Rs. 3
Back Seats and Gallery .....Re. 1
NOTE.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to Back Seats.
Doors Open 8-30 p.m. Overture 9 p.m.
CARRIAGES 11-30 p.m.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. "CLAN ALPINE," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1895. Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th August, 1895.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
Up-country and Local Orders carefully executed.
PRICES MODERATE.
SHOW ROOM AND WAREHOUSE,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SHOW ROOM AND DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ABBAJEE DEWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.
JAGANNATH ABBAJEE, Son of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. BANAJI,
The 17th Day of August, 1895.
Messrs. LITTLE and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ASQUITH & LORD,
AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
"DR. JAEGER'S"
PURE NATURAL WOOL
—HOSIERY—
LADIES & GENTS' DEPTS.
Revised Catalogue on Application.

ASQUITH & LORD,
OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to ..... £8,003,265
FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premium 1875 ..... | £ | 742,533 |
| " " 1885 ..... | " | 965,107 |
| " " 1887 ..... | " | 992,013 |
| " " 1892 ..... | " | 2,033,033 |

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to ..... | £ | 4,730,353 |
| Total Accumulated Funds..... | " | 8,035,253 |
| GROWTH of FUNDS— | | |
| 1882 ..... | £ | 4,842,054 |
| 1887 ..... | " | 5,763,091 |
| 1892 ..... | " | 8,035,265 |
| Increase of Funds in 10 years ..... | | 43,161,211 |

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.
AUCTION SALE of all the Right, Title and Interest in a certain Bungalow and Premises, situate at Mazagaon Bunder Road.
By Order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Ardesir Byramjee Limbowalla Cooper, and on account and risk of his mortgagor, Mr. L. A. Watkins, and by virtue of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th September, 1894, Mr. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of August instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.
All the right, title and interest of the said Mr. L. A. Watkins of and in the said piece or parcel of Government land, situate at Bunder Road, Mazagaon, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 222, 223 and 224, New No. 1159, Old Survey No. 3293, admeasuring 784 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the dwelling-house of one Nicholas de Mello, on the west by the house belonging to the heirs of Manuel de Saldanha and Manockji Merwanji, on the north by the street, called Dholkar Street, and on the south by the lane or street, called Mazagaon Bunder Road.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned, next door to National Bank.
BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, August 20, 1895. Auctioneer.

KUPPER'S PILSENER
Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.
Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts ; Rs. 4-4 per doz Pts.
SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

## NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

LUCKNOW MARTINIERE JUBILEE FUND.
ALL old LUCKNOW MARTINIERE BOYS, who have not yet SUBSCRIBED, are invited to send their Donations to the Treasurers, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Further particulars can be had on application to the Secretaries.
The Donations received up to date exceed Rs. 5,000.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL CIRCLE.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following Articles of CLOTHING :—
16 Khaki Pagrees with Gold Lace.
61 Khaki Pagrees with Silver Lace.
391 Plain Green Pagrees.
1225 Plain Khaki Pagrees.
1526 Khaki Serge Blouses.
80 Khaki Serge Norfolk Jackets.
A priced Sample of each article should be sent with the Tender, and they will be returned with a Reply.
Tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before the 31st current.
A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.
Poona, 16th August, 1895.

NOTICE.
SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to Send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.
DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Sixty per Share (free of Income-Tax), for the Half year ending 30th June, 1895, will be payable to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th August, 1895, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 21st August, 1895, both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 8th August, 1895.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.
1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.
Area of the Estate, 1,630 square miles ; Population, 450,000 souls.
Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000 ; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.
SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.
AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.
BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS :—
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers :—

| Series. | Bonds. | Bearing Interest | Due 1st July. | To be Redeemed at per Bond. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. 500 each | at p. ct. p. a. | A. D. | |
| A. | 200 | 6 | 1896 | Rs. 500-0-0 |
| B. | 200 | 5½ | 1897 | " 502-8-0 |
| C. | 200 | 5½ | 1898 | " 507-8-0 |
| D. | 200 | 5½ | 1899 | " 515-0-0 |
| E. | 400 | 5 | 1900 | " 525-0-0 |

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.
ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

## BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIED CAPITAL .....£1,103,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| BOMBAY. | GALLE. |
| CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. |
| MADRAS. | HONGKONG. |
| COLOMBO. | SHANGHAI. |
| KANDY. | |

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

| | |
|---|---|
| If paid in India.....Commission | ¼th per cent |
| On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody | " ¼th " |
| On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... | " ¼th " |

J. K. MOIR,
Manager
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 =£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 =£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES :
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, force majeure." Safe custody commission at 1-10 per cent. per annum. No charge on withdrawal. ¼ per cent. Commission on collecting interest.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.
Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | London. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. | London. |
| JOHN HARVEY AND SONS. | Bristol. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| POL ROGER AND Co. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
| PERINET ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Château d'Ay. |
| ERNEST IRROY AND Co. | Rheims. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DESBORDES ET FILS. | Avize. |
| COLIGNY FRERES. | Rheims. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| CURLIER FRERES. | Cognac. |
| LEACOCK AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COSSART, GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL. | Leith, N. B. |
| JAMES CATHCART AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| J. & R. GRANT. | Rothes, N. B. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| GOVERNMENT CELLARS. | Budapest. |
| MAX GREGER & Co. | Budapest. |
| Jos. DIETZL. | Budapest. |
| JAMES HAWKER AND Co. | Plymouth. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Cotes d'Or. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN & Co. | Stockholm. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| T. P. GRIFFIN & Co. | London. |
| FRANK BAILEY & Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
*LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.*

| | Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed ..... | 50 0 |
| WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice.. | 40 0 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale ..... | 36 0 |
| BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale ..... | 32 0 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale ..... | 28 0 |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 18 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

## "GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.
APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.
TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.
*Signature*_____
NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
CONUNDRUMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Q.—WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men ? | A.—BECAUSE they are in everyone's mouth ! |
| WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus ? | BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds. |
| WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness ? | BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them. |
| WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity ? | BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind. |
| WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays ? | BECAUSE you find them the world over. |
| WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity ? | BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud. |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MONSOON NECESSARIES.
GENTS' WATERPROOFS,
LADIES' WATERPROOFS.
GENTS' UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' UMBRELLAS.
CARRIAGE APRONS.
DRIVING RUGS.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BLACKMAN FANS
AND
HUMIDIFIERS
COMBINED,
GIVE better HUMIDIFYING effect, more evenly distributed, and under better control than any other system, and are in most successful use in Textiled and other Factories at home and abroad. 25,000 BLACKMAN FANS at work.
BLACKMAN VENTILATING Co., LD.,
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

## INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. *CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.
ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.
It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding all heavy loss by exchange.
All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.
Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.
It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.
Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.
FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.
Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
[ESTABLISHED 1834.]
ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.
POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.
PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.
MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.
CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.
For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.. | " | 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | " | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | " | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL ..... | " | 2,000,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | Frs | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | " | 2,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND ..... | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | " | 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. | " | 2,250,000 |

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.
ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

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## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 120,000 | 500 | all | 12 pr. ct. | 1,465 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,359 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,370 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge | 10,000 / 16,000 | 100 / 75 | 100 / 10. p.c. | | 175 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Ltd | 108,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Chartor Bank | 240,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 | 29 |
| National Bank | | | | | |
| of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 300 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 20 | 727½ |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 56 |
| Ballarpur S & W Co. Ld (Ballarpur) | 371 | 00 | all | 9 per ct. | 38½ |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 940 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 900 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 500xd. |
| Bombay Native Manfg. Co. Ltd | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 315 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 520 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 1,040 |
| China Mills Co Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 960 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 960 |
| Colmbatore S and W | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | ... | 110 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 745 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | dvd Rs15 | 725 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 750 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 892½ |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 550 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 525 |
| Empress | 3,100 | 500 | 500 | 17½ | 635 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 540 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 750 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 600 | 600 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bullough | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 750 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1,210 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 523 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,245 |
| Indo-China Manufactoring Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 25 | 632½ |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 600 | 500 | 25 | 730 |
| Jaffer Alli | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 225 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 5 | 230 |
| Jowras Baloo | 1,600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 55 | 1,150 |
| Jubilee Mills Co, Ld | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 345 |
| Khandelsh | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs25 | 820 |
| Kanganum Manfg. Co | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 880 |
| Khatao Makanjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 940 |
| Leopold | 5,500 | 100 | 103 | 7½ | 258 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 925 |
| Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 35 | 1,170 |
| Madras United | 358 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 3,110xd |
| Mahalaxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 430 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Ginburga) | 3,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct | |
| Manockjee | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 2,580 |
| M Petit | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 6 | 180 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 70 | 2,275 |
| Myore S & M Co Ld | 4,000 | { 250 / { 50 | { 250 / { 50 | dvd 4½ | par |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 110 |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 20 | 650 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs 23½ | 530 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,485 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 921 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,050 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,650 |
| Soondardas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 975 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 515 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 12½ | 395 |
| Sun Mills, Ld | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 247½ |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 439 |
| Shahdeshi Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 695 |
| Tyroon and Alliance | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 850 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 550 |
| Vishnu Laxmishunker Co Mill Co, Ld | 900 | 500 | 900 | 15 | 500 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 375 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 710 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 200 |
| Union Mills Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 500 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | — | £100 | all | 5 p. c. | 2,607 |
| B.B. & C. I. R. | — | £ 18 | — | do. | 529 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| khar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,37 |
| Albert Gimning &c | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 4 0 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 90 | 1,200 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 225 |
| Bhowngger City Press & Manfg. Co, Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 332½ |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 15 | 162½ |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 14 | 163 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 190 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,388 | 1,388 | 20 | 315 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,145 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | 20 | 90 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | 80 | 1,135 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 570 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | 30 | 43 |
| Hingoll Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 135 |
| Khanguan | 240 | 450 | 450 | 30 | 480 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 200 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 220 |
| Madrapdura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 800 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 126 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 95 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 360 |
| Munmar M | 1,000 | 350 | all | 15 | 155 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 530 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | 11½ | 132½ |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 450 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 483 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 58½ |
| Shed and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,210 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 550 |
| Surab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 90 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld | 37 | 200 | all | 12 | 210 |
| Volkart | — | 1,000 | 100 | 90 | 1,140 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 300xd |
| Back Bay Baths | 502 | 50 | 50 | 7½ 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 124 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 5,675 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,140 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 4½ | 63 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 5 0 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 720 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,700xd |
| Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 5½ |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 25 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,5 | 200 | 200 | 20 | 222 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld | 2,80 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 25 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 17 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 140 |
| Kamp & Co | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 585 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 200 |
| Mahanee Ice Manufacturing Co | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 141 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 15 | 137 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 52 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | — | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 pr. ct. | 160 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7½ | 102 |
| Port Canning Co | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 517½ |
| Soundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 50 |
| Thrasher & Co | 2,000 | 500 | 25 | 60 | 1,060 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 108 xd |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 100 | dvd Rs1 | 28½ |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. | 28-13 |
| Gold Leaf | " | 28-15 |
| Fine, Bar Gold, old | " | 28-6 |
| Do. do. new | " | 28-4 |
| Australia bar Gold | " | 28-12 |
| Bombay bar Gold | " | 28-11 |
| Sovereigns | " | 18-1 |
| Do. Drazons | " | 18 |
| Silver T | " | 28-7 |
| Do. 171 | " | 28-9 |
| Carolis | " | 205-0 |
| Mexican | " | 180-0 |
| Franco Piece | " | 160-0 |

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, 4-30 p. m.

Polo on the Esplanade, 5 p.m,

Association Foot Ball, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Concert in aid of Building Fund, Apollo Bunder, 8-45 p. m.

Evening Party to Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee, "Goolshan," Pedder Road, 9-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Poona.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Brabmani and Lindisfarne entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer La Serena yesterday; the steamers Chanda and Bombay left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Ganges and Dwarka entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Imperatrix and Rosetta yesterday; the steamer Karamania left it on Saturday, and the steamer Dumra on Sunday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Yacht Club this (Tuesday) evening.

Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.—An attractive programme is offered for this evening's concert at the Y.M.C.A. rooms, Apollo Bunder, in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association building. The programme is given in full in our advertising columns.

REPORTED THEFT IN A TEMPLE.—Moolchund Nagindas, residing at Mombadavi, has reported to the police the theft of a gold open face watch, with a gold chain, collectively valued at Rs. 200, at the Shrawak Temple, Pydhownee, on Saturday morning.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played this evening between the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the "Red Cross" Club, at the Cooperage. The kick-off will be at 5-30. The following are the teams:—Bombay Volunteers—Goal, Volunteer Bullocks; backs, Vol. Simpson and Vol. Twells; half-backs, Lance-Sergt. Manuel, Vol Clews, and Vol. Dodsworth; forwards, Sergt.-Major Downing, Sergt. Smith, Lance-Corpl. Sell, Lance-Corpl Thomas, and Vol. Perkins. The "Red Cross."—Goal, Rayaloo; backs, D'Silva and Pinto; half-backs, Nicholas, Correya, and Mendes; forwards, Rodrigues, Emanuel, Theodore, D'Cruz, and J. St. Anne.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mayers charged one Mohideen Mahomed, against whom stood a record of two previous convictions, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a purse, containing six annas, the property of Ramji Gunesh. On Saturday evening, the complainant was going along the Bhendi Bazaar Road when the accused followed close behind him, and removed the purse from his pocket. A police-man on duty, noticed the act, and immediately arrested accused with the purse in his possession. The magistrate sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson prosecuted Custoora Moolji and ten other Hindus before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charging No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Kandawady, and the rest together with the first, with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. In consequence of certain information previously received, Inspector Saunderson armed with a warrant from the Commissioner of Police, proceeded to the house, on Saturday afternoon, and arrested the whole of the men in the act of gambling. The magistrate convicted all the accused, and fined the keeper Rs. 20, and the rest Rs. 7 each.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Khedive, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd instant.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Maria Teresa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a. m. to-morrow (the 21st instant).—Mails for Mahe, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira, Inhambane, and Delgoa Bay, per extra s. s. Pemba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., to-morrow (the 21st instant).—With effect from yesterday the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 44, viz., Is. 1½d. per rupee.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Pallow Road, Girgaum, on the body of Cassee, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years. About ten or twelve years ago the deceased's husband married another wife, dismissing the deceased from his house, who had been, since that time, supported by her son. For the last twelve months Cassee had been out of mind, and the last two days she refused to take any meals. About 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, she was missed from the house, and although a search was made for her, she was not found until yesterday morning, when her corpse was discovered from a well close by her house. A verdict of suicide during insanity was returned by the jury.

DESERTERS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Scollard charged Albert Clarke and John Oliver with being deserters from their Regiment, the 2nd Middlesex, on the 17th instant. The accused were enlisted in August, 1892, and in April, 1885, respectively. They came down from Kirkee, and were going about the streets, but had intended to change the uniform, and put on plain clothes. They were seen loitering about in Apollo Street, on Sunday evening, and being questioned Clarke admitted they were deserters. They were the worse for liquor at the time. Their intention was to secure a passage, and go home. The magistrate ordered them to be handed over to the military authorities.

FALLING OUT.—A Hindu child, aged four years, was on Saturday, standing at a window, on the first floor of its parents' house, at 2nd Carpenter's Street, when it accidentally overbalanced itself, and fell out on to the road below, a distance of about fifteen feet, sustaining injuries to its head. The wonder is that the child was not killed.—On Saturday afternoon, an Eranee, named Khushroo Khudabax, aged fifteen years, residing on the second floor of a house, at Girgaum Road, was leaning out of a window to break some branches of a peepul tree, which was in front of the house, when he accidentally lost his balance, and fell into a well, from a height of about twenty feet. He was taken out alive, and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated.

THEFT AT MESSRS. THOMSON AND TAYLOR.—Mr. W. Webb, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which J. C. Rozario Pereira stood charged with theft of sundry articles, belonging to Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, chemists, &c., in whose employ he served as a compounder. Mr. De Souza appeared for the accused. The defence was that he belonged to a respectable family, but was of weak intellect. A quantity of prussic acid and some letters addressed to his friends in which he expressed his intention of destroying himself were found on accused's person. Mr. C. G. Robinson, manager of the firm, stated that the accused was a good compounder, and he did not find him to be of weak intellect. The magistrate sentenced the accused to a day's imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50, in default of the payment of which he was ordered to be sent to jail for six weeks.

PILGRIM VESSEL.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Bombay arrived in the harbour, on Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, with 666 pilgrims, consisting of 415 men, 218 women, 19 boys, and 20 girls. During the voyage five deaths occurred from natural causes. An Arab pilgrim, named Mahomed, who was leaning over the rail, at 4-30 a.m., that day, fell overboard owing to a jerk received, by the heavy rolling of the vessel at the time, and was drowned. The vessel was put back and search made, but no trace could be found. One of the pilgrims, who was attacked with small-pox, on the 14th instant, was conveyed to the Contagious Disease Hospital, Arthur Road, by order of the Health Officer of the Port. All the pilgrims were vaccinated before leaving the ship, and an usual notice was given to clean and disinfect the vessel.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Fort, regarding the death of a Parsee, named Dadabhoy Kawasji Kapadia, aged fifty-five years, lately a tally clerk, residing in a room, at Stone Bunder. For the last twelve months deceased had been separate from his wife and sons. About a week ago he was seen going along Hornby Road, by one of his sons, who asked him where he was going, but instead of giving a reply the man abused the son, and went away. Since that time deceased was not seen alive by his sons. About half-past 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, a peon in the service of the Executive Engineer's Department saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in the well, opposite the Government Telegraph Office. The peon informed the police, who had the body removed, but life was extinct at the time. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Savitreebai, a Hindu woman, residing at Peerkhan Lane, reported to the police, on Saturday afternoon, that about 10 o'clock in the morning of that day her daughter, aged ten years, had been indecently assaulted by one Gunpat, in a buffalo shed. The police had the girl examined by Dr. Sidney Smith, who found that no such offence had been committed. It appeared from investigation made by the police that in the morning in question Gunpat slapped complainant's daughter for having thrown some dirt into his buffalo's drinking water, when she "complainant," had a row with the man, whom she abused, and would have assaulted, but for the interference of some persons. Savitreebai said nothing at that time about such alleged indecent assault, but charged Gunpat with slapping her daughter. The charge appeared to be false, and made with a view to annoy accused, who was not arrested. Yesterday morning, Mr. P. H. Dastur discharged the man in the absence of sufficient evidence.

FURTHER COMPLIMENTS TO THE NEW JUDGE.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji was, yesterday evening, the object of an unique entertainment, which he was pleased to accept at the hands of his private clerk, Mr. Hari Rai Bapu Bhai, and other domestics, numbering in all forty-five. They vied with each other in doing honor to their master, and their joy was great when they found their humble invitation responded to with pleasure by the Hon. Mr. Budrudin and his family. The halls and verandahs of "Somerset House" were festooned with garlands of jessamine and rose, and brilliantly lighted. A band discoursed pleasant music at intervals. After the entertainment the servants, headed by the Hon. Mr. Budrudin's private clerk, presented a respectful address, which was responded to by their master in a few well-chosen words, showing his appreciation and the genuine pleasure he felt at having such true and faithful servants. The address was contained in a handsome ebony casket.—The Anjuman-i-Islam entertainment to the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, takes place to-day, at Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's bungalow, Gulshan, at 9-30 p.m.

## A WORD FOR THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDEISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The complete overthrow of Mr. Dubash's official apologists in the Abkari Department, and the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent's unwilling admission of the truth of the complaints regarding "kusur" and "mismanagement," now admitted to have been made by Mr. Cumine, in his report to the Government, raise the fear that the Department may in its rage put out of its way the Collector of Khandeish, who has appeared on the scene as an avenging angel, ordained by God to bring to account the iniquitous department for its sins ever since the Khandeish farm was first given to Mr. Dubash. That my fear is not groundless is proved by the following article in the *Indian Spectator* of the 23rd September, 1894, in which an instance, exactly parallel to the Khandeish incident, is for the first time brought to public notice:—

"Mr. Dantra is once more to be congratulated on drawing public attention to the fact of Rs. 1,50,000 being remitted by the Bombay Government to the abkari farmer in Khandeish. The defence, or the excuse rather, put up by the Honourable Mr. Trevor, is a proof that the act was and is indefensible. It is by no means easy to discover in the whole account of the proceeding anything of the 'exceptional circumstances,' mentioned by Mr. Trevor, as a ground for the remission. If there was anything, which could be correctly characterized as exceptional in this instance it was the official reason assigned for an unwarrantable procedure. It is a well-known fact that the said farmer is in high favour with the head of the Abkari Department, and certainly no concession will be considered as too great for one who has won the heart and affection of the head of the department to which the Government can virtually deny nothing. *For, was it not because a young Civilian, fresh from England, inexperienced yet in the ways of the Indian bureaucracy and its traditions, ventured to hamper the free movements of Abkari officers in the mofussil and was rash enough to criticize their action, that he had to do penance long for his foolhardiness, and go without promotion for some time? And the Abkari Department, it goes without saying, can prosper as well as ruin. Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors, and even Collectors know by this time that their fortunes are to a degree linked with those of this immaculate department.* It is not to be wondered at therefore that one like the Khandeish farmer, who has rendered meritorious services to this department, should receive marks of special favour from it. The remission is a token of such good-will, and nothing more. The Honourable Mr. Trevor had better have said so at once, for his reasoning entirely fails to convince us that the person who made in the course of a very few years a profit of not less than three or four lakhs of rupees by his farming deserved any remission. We have long ago arrived at the same conclusion regarding the Abkari farming system as Mr. Dantra, namely, that it is another name for jobbery. Mr. Dantra, pertinently asks, what special reasons justify the continuance of this system in our Presidency when in the Madras Presidency it has been abandoned after a sufficiently long trial. The Secretary of State has approved of the action of the Madras Government in this. Why then should we in Bombay follow any longer a system, which is fraught with so much evil in practice?" The italics are my own. I remember that some years ago Mr. W. S. Caine on Indian excise in the House of Commons, in which that sturdy champion of the cause of temperance in this country, pointed out instances of some revenue collectors in the Bombay Presidency who—all honour to them—resigned the service rather than be the helpless witnesses of iniquities perpetrated in the name of Government by the favourite farmers of the Abkari Department. I also, Sir, may, if my experience counts for anything, be permitted to add that I know and I think my friend, Mr. Wacha, also knows of a distinguished Civil Servant of this Presidency, whose name is a household word in Bombay in which he served, being forced to resign the service by transfer to another district for his open encouragement of toddy consumption in preference to that of liquor in Surat district. Mr. Cumine also, like the officials I have above referred to, has the misfortune of being a very upright-minded gentleman, determined at all cost to set his foot upon departmental tyranny and oppression, and I hope he will not suffer for it. Mr. Mackenzie, in the last Abkari Report, says of him that "he has worked most zealously and conscientiously." "Zealous and conscientious work" is very commendable in its way, but when it comes in the way of a trusted abkari farmer is it not dangerous?—Yours, &c.,

August 16. P. B. DANTRA.

## FRERE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While nothing can be desired in the way of good state of the Frere Road from the Mint to Prince's Dock or Mazagon tram terminus, it is impossible to let pass in silence the miserable state of that portion of the road from the tram terminus to the entrance of De Lima Street, Mazagon. It is said that the G. I. P. Railway Company are responsible for the up-keep of this small portion of the road; if so, why does not our energetic Executive Engineer to the Municipality serve a notice on the Secretary, or the Agent, of the said railway company to keep the road in repair. The traffic at this spot is very heavy, and both the Port Trust and the G. I. P. Railway are deriving an excellent income. Why, therefore, should they neglect the repairs of this portion of the public road? It is full of ruts, and the result is damage to carriage springs and to the livers of those sitting in the carriages. I am determined to prosecute the G. I. P. Railway Company should any accident or damage occur to my shigram from the shameful condition of the road in question, but hope the evil will soon be remedied, now that it has been brought to public notice.—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT OF MAZAGON.

Aug. 19.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

THERE will be a *Requiem* High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Fr. Hamilton, S. J., at the Dabul Church, this (Tuesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

THE first match of the Bangalore polo tournament was played off on Friday afternoon, and was in a sense a scientific game, for the sides were the Royal Engineers against the Royal Artillery. For the first the players were: Mr. Saunders, Captain Roe, Captain Evans and Mr. Marshall; and for the Gunners: Major Holland, Captain Browne, Messrs. Farrell and Biddulph. The Gunners had much the best of the game, Major Holland's play being brilliant; and they won by three goals and nine subsidiaries to one goal.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It boothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentry and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## THE WEATHER

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF AUGUST, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·565 | W | 9 | 95·5 | 77·9 | 60 | ... | 12·13 | −6·86 |
| Agra | 29·593 | SW | 6 | 94·3 | 77·7 | 67 | ... | 16·63 | −1·89 |
| Cawnpore | 29·621 | W | 8 | 92·8 | 79·1 | 72 | ... | 18·59 | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·584 | WNW | 9 | 92·1 | 76·3 | 75 | ... | 20·86 | −3·56 |
| Jhansi | 29·649 | WSW | 5 | 91·1 | 75·7 | 74 | ... | 23·32 | −2·29 |
| Jacobabad | 29·544 | SE | 3 | 100·5 | 82·0 | 66 | ... | 2·03 | −0·44 |
| Karachi | 29·662 | WSW | 13 | 89·0 | 79·3 | 83 | ... | 4·06 | −0·12 |
| Jeypore | 29·660 | WSW | 6 | 92·6 | 73·0 | 66 | ... | 17·23 | −0·55 |
| Ajmere | 29·685 | SW | 9 | 87·9 | 75·6 | 89 | ... | 20·56 | +6·50 |
| Deesa | 29·705 | WSW | 11 | 90·2 | 73·6 | 78 | ... | 13·19 | −5·09 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·737 | SW | 1 | 90·7 | 76·8 | 81 | ... | 22·20 | ... |
| Bhuj | 29·668 | SW | 13 | 87·9 | 76·4 | 80 | ... | 10·78 | +0·18 |
| Rajkot | 29·719 | W | 11 | 90·9 | 72·8 | 78 | ... | 16·62 | −1·66 |
| Veraval | 29·738 | W | 11 | 84·5 | 73·3 | 85 | 0·01 | 13·75 | ... |
| Neemuch | 29·735 | W | 13 | 87·2 | 71·7 | 79 | ... | 19·48 | −0·16 |
| Indore | 29·735 | Calm | 2 | 84·7 | 70·6 | 90 | 0·04 | 18·53 | −1·68 |
| Sangor | 29·700 | WSW | 7 | 86·3 | 70·6 | 87 | ... | 30·30 | +1·52 |
| Jubulpore | 29·666 | NW | 3 | 87·4 | 74·1 | 84 | ... | 44·53 | +4·27 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·726 | SSW | 5 | 87·3 | 73·7 | 87 | ... | 33·41 | −2·23 |
| Khandwa | 29·739 | W | 8 | 88·7 | 75·1 | 79 | 0·02 | 16·95 | −2·26 |
| Raipur | 29·662 | WSW | 6 | 89·3 | 75·6 | 82 | ... | 32·22 | −0·22 |
| Nagpur | 29·701 | Calm | 7 | 91·3 | 72·1 | 82 | ... | 28·51 | +0·86 |
| Amraoti | 29·758 | W | 7 | 90·7 | 72·8 | 77 | ... | 18·57 | −2·79 |
| Akola | 29·728 | NW | 9 | 91·4 | 74·7 | 74 | ... | 18·62 | −2·44 |
| Surat | 29·734 | SW | 6 | 87·5 | 77·1 | 91 | 0·07 | 22·22 | −11·33 |
| Malegaon | 29·706 | WSW | 10 | 91·9 | 69·7 | 72 | ... | 8·47 | −2·16 |
| Bombay | 29·774 | W | 13 | 86·4 | 77·9 | 81 | 0·25 | 48·71 | −5·09 |
| Poona | 29·793 | W | 8 | 84·5 | 68·9 | 91 | ... | 15·84 | +1·99 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·771 | W | 6 | 86·3 | 61·5 | 96 | ... | 10·99 | ... |
| Aurangabad | 29·775 | WNW | 5 | 86·8 | 66·2 | 72 | ... | 21·55 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·792 | NW | 9 | 91·7 | 70·0 | 73 | ... | 9·89 | −3·08 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·708 | SSW | 13 | 83·4 | 72·7 | 87 | 0·08 | 70·99 | −11·55 |
| Belgaum | 29·799 | W | 17 | 77·2 | 65·8 | 83 | ... | 30·99 | +1·92 |
| Goa | 29·862 | NW | 14 | 81·0 | 77·4 | 87 | 0·05 | 75·88 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·811 | NW | 6 | 83·2 | 77·5 | 88 | 0·11 | 94·78 | +2·67 |
| Marmagoa | 29·841 | Calm | 4 | 83·3 | 74·1 | 90 | 0·40 | 107·51 | +23·41 |
| Calicut | 29·803 | NNW | 9 | 84·2 | 75·5 | 90 | ... | 74·46 | +0·99 |
| Cochin | 29·817 | WNW | F | 83·7 | 74·7 | 89 | 0·25 | 54·15 | −4·21 |
| Bangalore | 29·822 | WNW | 8 | 81·3 | 67·3 | 81 | 1·48 | 9·20 | −2·46 |
| Secunderabad | 29·746 | WNW | 8 | 86·6 | 70·9 | 86 | 0·23 | 16·87 | +0·21 |
| Masulipatam | 29·694 | WNW | 8 | 93·6 | 76·1 | 85 | 0·25 | 16·76 | +0·93 |
| Bellary | 29·807 | WNW | 12 | 93·7 | 72·9 | 77 | ... | 5·37 | −0·11 |
| Cuddapah | 29·789 | NW | M | 98·2 | 72·7 | 93 | 0·27 | 6·23 | −5·18 |
| Madras | 29·748 | W | 4 | 93·5 | 75·0 | 91 | 0·59 | 9·94 | +1·26 |
| Coimbatore | 29·796 | SW | 1 | 91·4 | 72·3 | 90 | 0·05 | 4·71 | +1·36 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·757 | W | 4 | 93·9 | 72·9 | 86 | 0·76 | 7·00 | +1·69 |
| Negapatam | 29·777 | NW | 12 | 92·3 | 72·7 | 86 | 0·24 | 7·37 | +1·28 |
| Colombo | 29·816 | SW | 9 | 85·5 | 76·5 | 83 | 0·28 | 15·56 | +0·10 |
| Aden | 29·651 | SSW | 5 | 93·8 | 82·8 | 65 | ... | 0·09 | −0·11 |

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J F M=·00 (5·55); G T H=7·01 (47·53); St G H=0·19 (18·02); C P=0·25 (18·71).

### SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Karachi the barometer has been steady or has changed slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bhuj, 16 at Veraval, Bombay and Secunderabad, and 14 at Ajmere and Amraoti. The maximum temperature is in moderate to large excess of the average in many places, and the minimun is 3° in excess of the average at Karwar. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably in the Madras Presidency and at Ahmednagar and Bhuj, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Bangalore (1·48") and Negapatam (1·40"), and light to moderate showers at Bombay, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is extremely weak, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about 2-3rds of its

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—HAMS, BACON, Finest Canadian and Double Gloster Cheese, by Barnes, of London, arrived per Mail Steamer Ganges.—S. R. SUBEDAR.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Balls having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of Well-seasoned Balls in stock—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on HIRE, from here. For an Evening Drive of 3 hours or under a VICTORIA or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Rs. 3.

TO LET.—The Whole of the 1st and 3rd Floors, or in Separate Appartments, fit for Merchants' Offices, Barristers' Chambers, or for Re-idence, in Church Gate Street, above Messrs Singer & Co., thoroughly Repaired and Painted. Apply to SORABJI R. SUBEDAR. Cathedral Girls' School Building, Elp. Circle.

TO LET.—GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, WALDBY ROAD. A FEW SUITES are still available for European Gentlemen and Families. Building Central, Open on all sides, perfect Sanitation and Ventilation. Apply at the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Fort.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

GUARANTEED FRESH.—Cash Prices of English and American Tobaccos in 1-lb Tins:—Three Castles, Re. 1. Gold Flake, Ans. 14. Capston Navy Cut, mild, Ans. 12; and Medium, Ans. 10. Peace and War, Ans. 10. Golden Bird's Eye, Ans. 8. Riverside, Ans. 7. Pioneer Brand, Ans. 10. Duke of Durham, Ans. 14. Player's Navy Cut, Re. 1. Kirk's Bird's Eye, Ans. 12.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-1 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANOLI or KHANDALLA.—BUNGALOW WANTED, from October to June. Address, stating Rent and Particulars, to "C.," care of this Office.

WANTED, Situation as a SERVANT, by an Undergraduate, with other Qualifications, under a Gentleman or Family shortly going to England, Terms Cheap. Apply to "K.," care of this Office.

WANTED, Immediately, a HEAD MASTER (European or Eurasian), Experienced, for the Secunderabad Protestant Orphanage Q. Brigade School, Matriculate. Salary, H. S. Rs. 120. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to the CHAPLAIN of Secunderabad, Deccan.

WEAVING MASTER'S Situation at the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ld., will be VACANT shortly.

HEAD READER WANTED, for a Daily Newspaper. None but Experienced, Steady Men need apply. "No. 397," care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

LICENSED VICTUALLER.—You can get a Glass of UNSOPHISTICATED LIQUOR at JAMES PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, facing Hummum Street, Fort.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CHRISTIE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.—Guaranteed to cure any nature and of any standing by using this medicine externally. It is quite harmless and free from any injurious ingredients. Price, Rs. 2-8 per Phial. Apply to CLARKE TARAK and Co., Harrison Road, P. O. Beechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. An Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Calcutta, writes:—Seems to have been more quite absorbed by your medicine, and I am much pleased at the result, the part being quite reduced to its natural size.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!—Sutton's, in hermetically closed boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 22. Flower, at Rs. 5, Rs. 8, and Rs. 10-8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Tavarter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gokhera:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Ballary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Civil Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Colonel Man of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Termini.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BEST MANILLA CIGARS.—Direct Import. Per Box of 100, Rs. 3-8, 5-12 and 5-3 each. Sample dozen Cigars for As. 12.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London

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A CONCERT,

In AID of the BUILDING FUND OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Will be held THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AT THE Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER, Commencing at 8-45.

ADMISSION, Re. 1.

PART I.

1. Duet ..... "Valse Brillante" ..... Moskowsky. Mrs. SPINNER and Mrs. GREAVES.
2. Song ..... "Queen of the Roses" ..... Sullivan. Miss HUMPHREY.
3. Song ..... "The Friar of Orders Grey" Reeve. Mr. DEAN.
4. Trio ..... "Memory" ..... Leslie. Mrs. McLAREN, Mrs. SQUIRE, and Miss HUMPHREY.
5. Song ..... "Golden Years" ..... Cutler. Miss MORRIS.
6. Violin Solo..... "Auster Helmath" ..... Smetana. Mr. SCARPA.
7. Song ..... "One May" ..... FitzGerald. Mr. PETERKIN.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Duet ..... "Hungarian Dance" ..... Brahms. Mrs. SPINNER and Mrs. GREAVES.
2. Song ..... "My Heart is Sair (Burns)"... Surrenne. Mrs. McLAREN.
3. Song ..... "Bedouin Love Song" ..... Pinsuti. Mr. DEAN.
4. Song ..... "Voices of the Woods" ..... Rubenstein. Miss MORRIS.
5. Violin Solo..... "Canzona" ..... Raff. Mr. SCARPA.
6. Song ..... "Ho Jolly Jenkins!" ..... Sullivan. Mr. PETERKIN.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 19.

REUTER'S latest advices by wire calling for notice in this column having been chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, our news this evening is entirely of a local and provincial character.

Our usual weekly comparative Return relating to the movements of Cotton is as follows:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons—

| | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 2,000 | 6,000 | 13,000 |
| " exports to U. Kingdom | 6,000 | 5,670 | 6,000 |
| " " Continent | 1,000 | 9,000 | 6,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 7,904,000 | 5,877,000 | 5,018,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 3,448,000 | 2,46,000 | 2,268,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 2,302,000 | 2,312,000 | 2,024,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 310,000 | 193,000 | 250,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,600,000 | 2,135,830 | 2,383,630 |
| " " Surats | 171,000 | 227,930 | 185,030 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 1,334,000 | 1,111,740 | 1,306,380 |
| " London | 12,000 | 1,250 | 8,350 |
| American Afloat | 20,000 | 16,720 | 30,000 |
| East Indian " | 12,000 | 9,000 | 7,300 |
| Total | 1,378,000 | 1,138,710 | 1,352,530 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 3 29-32d. | 3 27-32d. | 4d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3 1-16d. | 3d. | 3½d. |
| Difference | 27-32d. | 27-32d. | ½d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | Inc. | Rs. 2,33,725 |
| " " Branches | Dec. | " 10,07,615 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. | " 24,69,082 |
| Government Securities | Inc. | " 3,69,755 |
| Other Authorized " | Inc. | " 5,513 |
| Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities | Dec. | " 2,79,960 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | " | " 12,34,758 |
| Balances with other Banks | Inc. | " 2,91,646 |
| Cash | " | " 25,69,612 |

The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day again shows the abundance of Money, and the small demand for it that continue, though, perhaps, in a somewhat slighter measure. In the Bank's Cash Balance there is a further increase of about 25¼ lakhs, making it almost 356¼ lakhs, compared with an increase of some 24 lakhs at 330¾ lakhs, as shown in the Return for the previous week. That the trade enquiry for Money is still falling off is disclosed by those items of the Return which indicate its state, there being in Private Deposits another addition of 24¼ lakhs; in Loans a decline of 2¾ lakhs; and in Bills Discounted a decrease of 12¾ lakhs. Thus, the falling off in trade requirements may be put at 39¾ lakhs, as against a decrease of 57 lakhs in the week before.

COTTON has been firm to-day. Prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2; and a small business has been done. Exporters have taken nothing, but the Mills have bought 250 bales of Morby at Rs. 195; 100 Pachora at Rs. 164½; 100 Bengal at Rs. 171½; 100 Bhownugger at Rs. 196; and 50 Karanja at Rs. 177 per candy.

Telegrams received this morning from the Cotton growing districts report a want of more rain in most parts of the area since last Thursday. The fall in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles has ranged from 23 cents at Delhi to 2 inches 38 cents at Cawnpore, in the former circle, and from 3 cents at Khangaum, to 5 cents at Hubli, in the latter. In the Broach and Dhollera districts also there has been a continued absence of rain generally. At Broach itself 17 cents fell, and at Viramgaum 16 cents, these being the only two places in these districts at which there was any rain. With regard to the plants, this morning's news is satisfactory. Throughout the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles they are flourishing, with crop prospects in general good at Delhi in the former, as well as in the Broach and Dhollera circles. From Khangaum we hear that the crops are suffering from too little rain, the Cotton plants wanting more rain. At Bellary the Cotton sowing is still put off owing to the absence of rain.

WHEAT has been quiet, with a small business passing. Rates are ¼ anna to 1 anna less; we quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pessy 91 per cent | Rs. 4 4 6 | per cwt. |
| Do. 85 per cent | " 4 3 6 | " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi | " 3 15 0 | " |
| Red Delhi | " 3 12 0 | " |
| Hard yellow | " 3 8 0 | " |
| Red Ahmedabad | " 3 13 0 | " |
| Hard Red | " 3 6 0 | " |

SEEDS have been in moderate request and steady in tone. *Linseed* is 1 anna per cwt. lower, and our quotations are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed | Rs. 8-0-0 to 8-2-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat | " 6-15-0 to 7-0-0 | " |
| Do. Do. Cawnpore | " 6-11-0 | " |
| Do. Red | " " 6-3-0 to 6-4-0 | " |

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 525 | bales. |
| Wheat | 10,445 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,456 | " |
| Rapeseed | 5,626 | " |
| Poppyseed | 532 | " |
| Rice | 1,655 | " |

FREIGHTS have been neglected. Rates are unchanged, and no business has been done.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a steady feeling. 1s. 1¼d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for August-September delivery, and 1s. 1 9-32d. for later; while for three months' sight Credits 1s. 1 11-33d. was named. These rates remained unchanged throughout the day, and a moderate business was reported both ways. Calcutta rates came firm, and, partially, 1-32d. higher than those ruling here, the latter closing as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 1¼d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 1¼d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 1 9-32d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 1 11-32d. | " |
| Francs 3 months' sight | 140¾ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been some movement in this market to-day, with 108 5-16 quoted for Cash, and 108¼ for Account; while we hear of 107 7-8 offering for the settlement at the end of next month. At closing the market was strong.

SHARES have been a quiet market. The only changes we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 each in Central India and Lukhmidas, and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit Mill Shares; and of Rs. 75 in Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation, first issue. Bank of Bomay shares are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 1,465.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th August 1895, compared with the Statement of 10th August, 1895:—

| LIABILITIES. | August 10. Rs. | August 17. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 51,00,000 | 51,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 47,66,714 | 50,55,433 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 43,44,794 | 38,37,179 |
| Other Deposits | 4,72,93,930 | 4,97,63,012 |
| Post Bills | 3,959 | 4,431 |
| Credits, undrawn | 22,62,094 | 19,87,913 |
| Rs... | 7,40,71,491 | 7,55,47,974 |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Government Securities | 93,05,428 | 98,75,193 |
| Other authorised Securities | 36,22,031 | 36,37,574 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 48,28,467 | 45,83,156 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 90,82,980 | 94,02,900 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,25,29,562 | 1,12,94,504 |
| Dead Stock | 3,97,966 | 3,97,966 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 21,954 | 21,910 |
| Bullion | ... | ... |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,03,981 | 6,98,627 |
| Cash | 3,30,76,202 | 3,56,45,814 |
| Rs... | 7,40,71,491 | 7,55,47,974 |

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 17 | 7 | 45 p.m. | 21 | 45 |
| Teheran | 19 | 2 | 50 p.m. | ... | 17 |
| Suez | 19 | 3 | 0 a.m. | ... | 6 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 19th August 1895.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 33 | ... | 1 |
| Karachi | ... | 12 | ... | 2 |
| Madras | ... | 40 | ... | 1 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYMOTT—August 17, at Kirkee, the wife of Surgeon-Major D P Dymott, of a son.

HAMPTON—August 14, at Calcutta, the wife of A R G Hampton, Bengal Police, of a son.

MURRAY—August 9, at Karnoul, Tirhoot, the wife of Alf A Murray, Esq., of a son.

STONE—August 14, at Ootacamund, the wife of J H Stone, of a son.

WORLLEDGE—August 14, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major J F Worlledge, 39th Sikhs, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

OXBOROUGH—EDWARDS—August 10, at the Presbyterian Church, Lahore, by the Rev J C R Ewing, D D, Rev G W Oxborough, Presbyterian Chaplain of Murree and the Gullies, to Jessie L Edwards, of the I F N S Zenana Mission Lahore, and youngest daughter of Captain A Edwards, R N. (Retired).

DEATHS.

MARTIN—August 7, at Darjeeling, William Robert Martin, of Kyel Tea Estate, and of Kyel, Brixham, England, aged 52 years and 7 months.

MILLETT—August 12, at Jhelum, Annie (Nancy), the beloved wife of W J Millet, Bridge Inspector, North-Western Railway, Jhelum, aged 33.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1895.


THE Indian Tariff is clearly in some peril. Throughout the late electoral campaign Lancashire was promised the repeal of the cotton duties, and Lancashire cast its votes for those who made the promise. At Burnley Mr. Philip Stanhope, though a Liberal, was allowed to retain his seat, because he was conspicuous in the forefront of the Parliamentary demonstration against the duties, and voted against them, setting party discipline at naught. He had his reward, for though Mr. H. M. Hyndman split the Liberal vote, and polled within two of 1,500, the Conservative candidate was defeated, and he retained his seat by a substantial majority, a fact the more significant as the constituency returned a Conservative in 1886. Mr. Stanhope was saved from the fate, which overtook nearly every other supporter of the late Government in the manufacturing districts, simply because he was "sound," or wary on the cotton question. The general result of the Elections is that a cohort of some seventy members has been sent up to the House of Commons from Manchester and the surrounding districts to compel the Government to repeal the Indian duties. The new Government, it is true, are not pledged to take that step; it is the most striking characteristic of the situation that the Government have obtained a majority of one hundred and fifty, without being asked to give any pledge whatever. The Duke of Devonshire made this fact clear during the course of a speech at Exeter, when he said there had been many former occasions on which Governments had been supported by very large majorities, and had received convincing proofs of the confidence of the country. There had been Governments pledged to some great measure or policy, which had been before very clearly defined. That was not exactly their own case. They were, indeed, pledged to oppose a policy, which in many respects they thought to be injurious to the interests of the nation, but they had not come before the constituencies pledged to carry any particular measure. That is true, but the Government all the same will find it very difficult to repudiate the promises made by their supporters to the electors especially in the great manufacturing centres. In those promises lavishly made, there was no reservation touching the equilibrium of the Indian finances. An equilibrium has been barely secured by levying a duty on imports in accordance with the practice of every civilised country—a source of revenue which the Home Government never dreamed of abandoning, even in the first fervour of their adoption of Free Trade principles. Sir James Fergusson's reference to the active hostility of the present Secretary of State to the duties will not be forgotten in Lancashire, and when the inevitable pressure is applied, we must not expect that Mr. Chamberlain will be less ready now than he was a few months since to sacrifice the interests of India to secure a party advantage.

The danger is unquestionably great, and it will not be diminished by pretending to shut our eyes to it. While the Coalition Government have received from the constituencies an unparalleled declaration of confidence without being pledged to anything, they cannot wholly ignore the profuse promises made by their supporters, and disappoint the expectations which were thus stimulated. Those expectations cannot all be satisfied, but some effort must be made in that direction. Apart from the repeal of the cotton duties, accompanied by hints of bimetallism, by no means so definite, which inflamed the imagination of Manchester, the landed interest has been led to expect large measures of relief. The labourers and farmers were told of the possibility of applying to England the provisions of the Irish Land Purchase Acts, so that every man may become a freeholder. Mr. Hammond, at Newcastle, promised the shipbuilders and artisans the immediate adoption of the principles of Fair Trade and large orders from the Admiralty for building vessels of war. The working classes have been taught to look for the early realisation of Mr. Chamberlain's schemes to enable every artisan to obtain the freehold of his house and a pension of five shillings a week in his old age. All the magnificent promises, of which these are a sample, cannot be redeemed even by a Government with a phenomenal majority. Some of them are demonstratively impracticable. The old age pensions would involve an expenditure of eighteen-and-a-half millions sterling for England alone, and were the rest of the United Kingdom included the amount would come to the appalling aggregate of £24,000,000 per annum. There are insuperable difficulties in the way of giving the working-man who must follow his work a house of his own, for which he may not be able to find a solvent tenant when the vicissitudes of trade oblige him to remove to some other locality. Nor is the proposal to shut out the foreigner by giving our colonial kinsmen a preferential tariff under the formula of Fair Trade less easy of realisation. The late Colonial Secretary has shown that if we raise the tariff, to the disadvantage of Belgium and Germany, for instance, those States would instantly retaliate, and we should have to face the possibility of losing our export trade with them to the tune of £41,000,000, while British exports to the colonies amount to £36,000,000 per annum or five millions less. The clear impossibility of meeting expectations fostered by promises such as these, though devoutly believed in—people are always prone to believe what they would like to be true—only renders it more likely that the Government will endeavour to satisfy their supporters in other directions, along the line of least resistance and of strongest propulsion. The Church Defence Institution and other representatives of the Church, who write to the *Times* that when "seats are being lost every day and majorities are tumbling by thousands, it is the Church question and the indignation with the Disestablishment Party, which are bringing it about," are in a position to make good their claims at the hands of Government. Their requirements, it must be allowed, are neither excessive nor unreasonable. They ask that the Voluntary Schools, which have been so hardly pressed by the competition of the Board Schools now totally supported by public money, should share in the distribution of the educational grant. They also ask that the Local Veto Bill being now laid on the shelf, the Church of England Temperance Society's Bill should be taken up and introduced by Government. That proposal may not be welcomed by the Government, which has seen the utter discomfiture of their predecessors' ill-starred attempt to stand between the working-man and his beer, the publican and his living, but it will probably be taken into respectful consideration.

The process of sifting electoral promises which can be redeemed from those which must perforce be abandoned, will no doubt be full of care and anxiety, and will take a good deal of time. We on this side of the *kala panee* should see to it that the reckless promises made to Lancashire voters shall be relegated to the limbo awaiting promises, rashly or unscrupulously made, which it would be foolish or impracticable or iniquitous to keep. The responsibility resting on the present Government in this matter is not the less serious, because the power placed in their unpledged hands by the recent Elections is as absolute and uncontrolled as that of any autocrat who ascends his throne by Divine Right. Her Majesty's Opposition has been for all practical purposes almost as effectually effaced in the House of Commons as it has been since 1886 in the House of Lords. The Government can view with complete serenity the half empty benches, where a remnant of the defeated and nearly annihilated Liberals still sit. The Opposition is so reduced that it could not take over the reins of office even were the Coalition to break up. For some years to come the Government will be omnipotent, and may do what it pleases. The balance of parties, which alone made Government by Party possible, has at all events ceased to exist. The portent is viewed with apprehension and even with dismay by many Unionists. According to a correspondent who himself rejoices in the victory that has been won they see in the results of the Election "a dangerous disturbance of the balance of Parties, and a menace to the stability of our Parliamentary system." The writer does not dispute the fact; but he regards the prospect with equanimity though its ultimate effects may, he admits, seem a large matter in the eyes of the Carlton or of the Reform. Another correspondent attributes the electoral revolution not to "Local Veto, Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, or the foolish agitation against the House of Lords," but to widespread belief that the "various measures of the late Government have added to the burdens of the producer and heavily decreased the demand for English labour," the chief cause of this being "the handicapping of our Indian trade by the imposition of duties and the legislative restrictions imposed upon manufacturers." . . . . "Our producers are determined to have a change." There is too much reason to apprehend that the new Government will be subjected to strong pressure to repeal these much maligned duties. We have no time to lose if we are not content to be the helpless victims of the political [illegible] in England ready to sell their souls for a majority of votes.

OFFICIALS of long standing and experience are often credited with a dislike to new methods arising from a self-satisfied regard to the plans which they have followed for years. But if the police officials of other Indian provinces are as enthusiastic as Colonel H. M. Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, in their belief in the anthropometrical method for the identification of criminals, the success of the adoption of the Bertillon system in India will not be in the slightest degree jeopardised by indifference on the part of those responsible for its working. Colonel Ramsay has just issued a most interesting pamphlet, describing the progress made with the new method of identifying criminals in this country. It was only last year that the Prison's Committee in England reported in favour of anthropometry, and it is not a little to the credit of Mr. Henry that he should have introduced the system, some of the details of which were improved by him, in Bengal three years before it was brought into use in England. In all parts of the immense and thickly-populated province of Bengal, the results of the three years' trial of the system is such as to prove the practical efficiency of the plan as one peculiarly adapted to a country where the habits of the people enhance considerably the difficulties of the work of identification mat with in Europe and America. Mr. Henry has so modified and improved the two instruments used in France, as to make both automatic and one of them self-registering, thus bringing them within the capacity of any ordinarily intelligent man to use with accuracy. Mr. Henry has also established a plan for making allowance in the results of practical experience for possible error, arranging the measurement roll cards which makes the cards more accessible than in the original model imported from France. This is a point of great practical importance for without a proper system of registration the identification of the roll cards would be as troublesome as the identification of prisoners on the old plan. When anthropometry was started in Bengal, only two sets of instruments were used, but some two-thirds of the sub-divisions of the Province, are now provided with a qualified measurer and instruments. Hundreds of measurers have been trained to the efficient use of the instruments, and instruction therein has been given to the Bombay Police and to selected officers of several other Provinces as well. The measurements taken are the same as those recommended by the English committee, with the exception that, instead of imprints of all the fingers, an imprint of the ball of the left thumb only is taken by the Bengal police, and is found to be practically sufficient. Not only is the method valuable in the detection of crime, but as the first instance of its success in England showed, it provides many remarkable safeguards against the confusion of the innocent with the guilty. Colonel Ramsay (who gives an elaborate explanation of the system, illustrated by numerous plates) expresses an opinion that the time is not far distant when it will be usual to take thumb impressions in addition to signatures on agreements or other legal documents, a practice which would tend to discourage the attempts, now far too common, either to prove or repudiate a signature by false swearing.

A HOME paper, referring to the enforced abandonment of the projected journey to Constantinople, says that Rustim Pasha, soon after the Shahzada arrived in England intimated that the Sultan would be glad to see him in his capital, and that an official invitation would be sent in due course. We are afraid there are grounds for the assumption that Abdul Hamid's neglect to carry out the promise made on his behalf by the Turkish Ambassador was intended as an affront to England, and that the Shahzada has been deprived of his contemplated trip to the capital of the Ottoman Empire, mainly owing to certain measures recently taken by our Foreign Office. We hope if his Highness should carry out his wish to visit the Continent President Faure will not refuse to allow him to see Paris, because we continue to occupy Egypt against the protests of our neighbours, and have other considerable differences with the authorities of the Quai d'Orsay.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Canton left Suez on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 29th instant.

H. E. VICAR-UL-UMRA, the Prime Minister to his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, who arrived in Bombay, on Saturday morning, left yesterday afternoon for Simla by a special train from Victoria Terminus. His Excellency was accompanied by his two sons, Nawab Valli Ahmed and Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk; Mr. Furdoonji Jamshedji, Private Secretary; Mr. Hormasji N. Vakeel, Judicial, Political, and General Secretary; Shams-ul-Ooma Syedalli Belgrami, Secretary, Public Works Department; Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Senior Member, Revenue Board; Mr. E. J. Lawder; Nawab Sufshukan Jung, Mr. Razzakalli Beg, Mr. Wilkinson, Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency; and others. A large number of Native gentlemen were present at the station, some of whom decorated the Minister with floral wreaths, and presented him with bouquets. After shaking hands with all present his Excellency got into the special, which started at 2-10 p.m.

YESTERDAY morning, his Highness Madheorao the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior arrived in Bombay from his capital by the Jubbulpore mail-train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. His Highness was accompanied by his mother, her Highness the Ranee, his father-in-law, and Colonel Sir Michael Felose, Chief Secretary of Scindia State; Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Schools; Colonel Pritchard, Boundary Commissioner; Mrs. Baker, Superintendent of Household Works; Sirdar Cassirao; and about fifty followers. On alighting at the station the Scindia was received by Sirdar Mir Abdullalli Akbarali, Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department; Mr. Oomer Jamal, Messrs. Dorabji Dossabhoy Kaliawalla, Nowroji Cavasji Bhewndiwalla, Rahimtoola Somji Parpia, Hassanalli Javkatalli, and others. His Highness was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets, which compliments were acknowledged with courtesy. His Highness then drove to Mr. Roopji Moolji's bunglow, at

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE EXPEDITION TO MWELI.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The punitive expedition under Admiral Rawson and General Mathews, which left Zanzibar on the 12th inst., for Mombasa, stormed and captured Mweli on Saturday.

During the engagement seven Europeans and three porters were wounded, and two of the native regulars were killed and one wounded.

## THE *TIMES* ON THE CHITRAL HONOURS.

The *Times*, in a special article, to-day endorses the criticisms of the Indian Press on the paltriness of the Chitral honours dispensed to the native troops.

## BOILER EXPLOSION AT DENVER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

A serious boiler explosion occurred in an hotel in Denver yesterday causing the collapse of the building, which caught fire, and was burned. Fifty persons are reported to have perished.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

## THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

### INSTALLATION OF THE MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

It is understood that the Young Mehtar is to be installed with due ceremony.

Sir George Robertson is taking with him to Chitral presents from the Government of India which will be presented to him in a durbar.

### WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Troops, returning from across the frontier will be hurried out of the Peshawar Valley as quickly as possible owing to the near approach of the unhealthy season.

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

General Low reports that all is well this morning.

Three prisoners captured have been released.

The No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery left Nowshera on the evening of the 17th instant for Rawalpindi in three troop-trains en route to Dehra Dun.

The Bedfords reached Jalala on the 18th, and the Guides Infantry the Malakand Pass the same date.

Orders were issued on the 17th for the movement of several units to get them as near as possible to their future posts.

## THE ROYAL VICTORIA BUILDINGS AT SUEZ.

The Secretary of State has decided to make over to the War Office the Royal Victoria Buildings at Suez, free of charge. These buildings have hitherto been maintained at the expense of Indian revenue. They will now be dismantled, and the materials sold on the spot, the land being then restored to the Egyption Government, and the resident transport a officer being withdrawn from 31st March next.

## INDIAN MARINE SHIPS' MOVEMENTS.

With few unimportant alterations, the Indian Marine Ships' movements during the ensuing trooping season remain as originally drafted. The drafts of battalions and batteries, which were to leave for Madras, Rangoon, Calicut, and up-country stations from Bombay remain unchanged. The following are the dates of the first movement of troops :—I.M.S. Warren Hastings and Dalhousie leave Bombay on the 18th September for Madras and Rangoon ; the I. M. S. Canning leaving on 1st October, will leave a draft of the Suffolk Regiment at Port Blair.

## LEAVE.

Colonel Wyllie, Resident at Oodeypur, has been granted two months' leave ; the Assistant Resident officiates.

## THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following additional Bills will be introduced at the next meeting of the Viceroy's Council :—(1) The Bill to Amend the Legal Practitioners' Act ; (2) the Bill to Suppress the Law of Touting Bill ; (3) the Bill to Amend the Code of Criminal Procedure ; and (4) the Bill to Amend the Lower Burma Village Act and Town Act.

Sir A. Miller will introduce the first two Bills, and the latter two will be introduced by Sir A. Mackenzie.

## SIR THOMAS MARTIN'S KNIGHTHOOD.

The Amir has expressed his cordial satisfaction at the honour done to him by Sir Thomas Martin receiving the honour of Knighthood.

## COMMUTATION OF CAPITAL SENTENCE DECLINED.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor has declined to interfere with the sentence of death passed by the Allahabad High Court upon private Thomas Stewart, Highland Light Infantry.

## CRICKET : GENERAL CALDECOTT'S TEAM VS. GANESHKHIND.

POONA, Aug. 19.

The cricket match at Ganeshkhind between General Caldecott's team and the Ganeshkhind team came off to-day. The home team went in first and made 104 runs in their first venture, of which Lord Sandhurst made 12, the highest score made up to date by his Excellency. General Caldecott's team made only 77. Thus the Ganeshkhind team won by 27 runs. As time was left the Ganeshkhind team went in for their second innings, and made 164 runs. Dr. Hill made the highest score of 76.

## THE BOMBAY SAPPERS AND MINERS ANNUAL SPORTS.

The annual sports, which the Bombay Sappers and Miners usually hold in celebration of "Ghazni Day" to commemorate the great action in which the corps distinguished itself, came off to-day. The land sports and the preliminary heats in some of the contests on water came off in the morning and the remainder in the evening. Major Turner-Jones and other Royal Engineer officers, attached to the Sapper and Miners were "at home." Elaborate arrangements had been made for the sports, the scene near the Holkar's Bridge being a gala and festive one. The well-known Royal Engineers colours were seen everywhere. The programme was nicely got up.

## THE LATE MR. FRAMJEE PETIT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Aug. 18.

At the requisition of the dusturs and other leaders a large and influential meeting of the Parsee Anjuman was convened by Davar Edulji Khurshetji Modi, the head of the community, at his residence in Dariamehal, this evening, at 4 o'clock, when resolutions were unanimously passed to send immediate telegrams of deep sympathy to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and other members of his family, coupled with the intimation that a letter of condolence, signed by the whole community, would follow. Great sympathy was expressed at the loss of such a virtuous and promising life, and after thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

## THE PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 19.

The Planters' Conference met at eleven o'clock, Mr. Brett made a short speech. The secretary then read the annual report, which among other things stated that a considerable amount of business was done during the year, but very little success was achieved. The Government of India maintain an antagonistic attitude towards any proposals for improving Planters' Labour Laws both as regards any change or substitute for the provisions of Act XIII. or in the amendment of the law of Extradition Act. The attempts to improve the Coffee-stealing Prevention Act have met with similar repulse. Evidently the association can look for no assistance towards the amelioration of those difficulties under which the planting community of Southern India long laboured, and the interposition of some higher authority must be invoked. Mr. Brett having vacated the chair after congratulating the association on its having a sympathetic Government, the meeting elected Mr. Sprott of North Coorg president and Mr. Hocken of Wynaad, vice-president. The ex-president Mr. Yonge was re-elected secretary. It was then proposed to present an address to the Viceroy during the coming tour, and send a deputation to wait upon him. Failing a satisfactory result from this it was resolved to attempt to bring in amendments to Act No. XIII. of 1859 through the planting members of the Viceroy's Council. The deputation will then suggest to the Viceroy that necessary inquiry being made by the Government of India into the general working of the above Act it was resolved to refer to his Excellency once more on the subject of Coffee-stealing Prevention Act. The meeting then adjourned to two o'clock.

In the afternoon it was decided to make a fresh appeal to the Viceroy's Agent for making amendments to the Coffee-stealing Prevention Act. On the subject of affiliation with the London Chamber of Commerce there was much difference of opinion, but eventually a resolution was passed approving of such affiliation and appointing Mr. Sanderson, the association's representative on the Chamber, for one year, and authorising the secretary to pay the necessary fees. The meeting then adjourned until eleven o'clock Wednesday morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 19.

The steamer Manilla, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 19.

Orient line mail steamer Ormuz, from Suez, arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surat quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 1-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady. | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 107 1-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 116½ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 59½ |
| Bar Silver | 30 7-16 |

## REMARKABLE CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Barnett placed four Purdesees, named Davideen Bhawanibux, Yankee Gungadhur, Achebar Sewnundun, and Hari Bisheshar, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging the first three accused with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 620 in cash and currency notes, and two cheques of the value of Rs. 200 and Rs. 175, respectively, the property of one Wassoodew Madhewram, a rent-collector, in the employ of Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, residing in a stable, in the compound of his master's bungalow, at Tardeo Road, and the last accused with receiving and concealing the stolen property. It appears from evidence adduced that, on Friday afternoon, the 9th instant, complainant locked the door of his room as well as of the stable, and went out. On his return, at about 8 p.m., on the same day, he found the locks on the doors intact, but on entering the place, discovered that his two boxes had been forced open, and the property carried away. On making a search in the room the two cheques were discovered lying behind the door with a sum of Rs. 50, in one of the two boxes. A report was made to the police, and Inspector Barnett arrested the first accused, who was a discharged servant of the complainant's master, and was seen near the stable on the previous day, but no property was recovered from him, although strong suspicions rested on him. He was placed before the magistrate on the following day, and a remand was obtained in order to make further inquiries in the matter. On the same evening (Saturday), while the police were investigating the matter, police jemadar No. 8C proceeded to the Victoria Terminus, and arrested the second and third accused, and on searching their persons found Rs. 273 in the possession of the former and Rs. 86-11-3 in the latter, this being, as it was subsequently ascertained, a part of the stolen property. After his arrest, the third offender made certain statements, which led to the arrest of the fourth accused by Inspector Barnett, at Stone Bunder, and on searching his house the police officer discovered two postal money order receipts for Rs. 20 each, despatched by the two men, who were arrested at the Victoria Terminus, one to Sajanganj and the other to Marcahu post offices, in the Jaunpur District, and Rs. 25 in cash. Later on the same day the fourth accused made certain statements, in consequence of which the police dug up the ground, under the fire-place in his room, and discovered a bag, containing Rs. 162 in cash. In the meantime telegrams were sent to the post offices in question, and payments of the money orders was stopped. In prosecution of their inquiries the police also recovered three brass vessels, of the value of Rs. 15, from two marwarees, with whom they had been pledged by the fourth accused Hurri, who had received them from the accused Nos. 2 and 3. These vessels were found to be the property of a woman, named Valby, residing at Gilder Street. The magistrate discharged the first accused, remarking that there was no evidence against him ; but convicted the rest of the accused, and sentenced Nos. 2 and 3 to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 4 to six months' like punishment. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were again charged with theft of the brass vessels, belonging to the woman Valby, and No. 3 with dishonestly receiving and disposing them. The first man stated that he was the servant of the prosecutrix, but as she did not pay his salary, viz., Rs. 3, he took away the pots with No. 3, and gave them to No. 4 to pledge with a marwaree. No. 3 stated that No. 2 took him to demand money from the prosecutrix, but instead of paying the money, she took the vessels, which they took away, and gave them to No. 4 to pledge. The magistrate convicted Nos. 2 and 3, and sentenced them to six months' further imprisonment on this charge. The fourth accused was discharged.

## THE SIMLA ARTS EXHIBITION.

The following further awards have been made in the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition :—

Watercolours : Highly Commended : Miss Gammins ; Commended : Captain Wilson, Mrs. E. Burnes, Captain Donne, Miss Abercrombie, Mr. Temple, Mr. Gallagher, and Mr. Baird-Smith.

Oils : Highly Commended : Mrs. Barber and Mr. A. Scott ; Commended : Miss Cama, Mr. Pestonji Bomanji, Mrs. R. Campbell, Mrs. Watkins, Mr. Pitawalla, Colonel Woodthorpe, Surgeon-Major Skinner, and Mr. E. M. Battlewell.

## THE S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday morning per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Capt. T. Rassevich :—

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE AND BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beckert, Mr and Mrs | Onslow Reid, Mr and Mrs |
| Garschagen, Mr | O'Connel, Mr and Mrs |
| Gabrowsky, Mr | Savigni, Mr A. |
| Hieromimus, Mr | Schnabb, Revd and Mrs |
| Harway, Mr H L | Strobb, Mr |
| Jelliosi, Mr A | Soargini, Mr A |
| Koffen, Mr and Mrs | Soargini, Mr G |
| Marinitsch, Mr | Wakefield, Mr E |
| Middleton, Mr | |

FROM ADEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Neldow, Revd | Sagar, Mr and Mrs E Merwanjee |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 79·9 |

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·3 |
| 10 „ | 82·3 |
| 2 p.m. | 84·1 |
| 4 p.m. | 82·8 |

## SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

### THE AUSTRALIAN GIANTS.

Next to Mr. C. I. Thornton, about whose doings I had something to say last week, perhaps Mr. G. J. Bonnor and Mr. J. J. Lyons come next in order as big hitters of the century. Mr. Bonnor stood 6ft. 6½ in., and weighed 15st. 10lb. without an ounce of superfluous flesh anywhere ; whilst Mr. Lyons stood about 6ft 2in., and probably weighed between 14st. and 15st. The tremendous force with which these men hit at cricket was a revelation to many of our modern players, and when in really good form the biggest of their hits appeared to be made almost without an effort. Of course, their fine physique and long reach gave them especial advantage ; most of their highest scores were made up of hard drives in front of the wicket, for when either of them went in for "slogging"—and here I think the term may be used without in any way depreciating their ability as batsmen—they invariably lifted the ball clean over the heads of the crowd, and out of the reach of the outfielders. I cannot say if Bonnor's biggest hit has ever been measured, but the strong probability is that he has hit a ball further than any other cricketer who ever played. If Mr. Thornton's record stands at, say, 150 yards, my impression is that the Australian has beaten this repeatedly. The old Cambridge cricketer is said to have hit the ball out of every first-class cricket ground in the kingdom, but whether any such claim has been put forth on Bonnor's behalf I cannot say. Smashing hitter as our Australian giant was, however, he had his weak points, one of which was an inability to play a fast, shortish ball pitched between the legs and the wickets, and Mr. A. G. Steel has given an amusing description of an incident which took place in Australia, which I quote below.

### "SILLY MID-ON."

"In a match at Melbourne, in 1882, we recollect a very amusing incident in which mid-on played a prominent part. The Australians were batting, and Bates, the Yorkshireman, had just dismissed two of their best bats, McDonnell and Giffen, in two consecutive balls. Bonnor, who used to congratulate himself, and not without a certain amount of justification, that he could make mince-meat of our slow bowling, was the next man in. Somebody suggested that, in the faint hope of securing a 'hat' for Bates, we should try a silly mid-on. Bates faithfully promised to bowl a fast shortish ball between the legs and the wicket, and said he was quite certain Bonnor would play slowly forward to it. Acting on the faith of this, W. W. Read boldly volunteered to stand silly mid on for one ball. In came the giant, loud were the shouts of welcome from the larrikins' throats ; now would the ball soar over the green trees even higher than yonder flock of twittering parots. As Bates began to walk to the wickets to bowl, nearer and nearer crept our brave mid-on ; a slow, forward stroke to a fast shortsih legstump ball landed the ball fairly in his hands, not more than six feet from the bat. The crowd would not believe it and Bonnor was simply thunderstruck at mid-on's impertinence ; but Bates had done the bat trick, for all that, and what is more, he got a very smart silver tall hat for his pains."

### LUCK IN BATTING.

Although there may be people who would always ridicule the idea of luck, as such, influencing a man's play, yet there are plenty of instances on record where batsmen especially have relied on their luck. Not so very many years ago, even W. G. Grace had a remarkable run of failures. He was out of luck, and could do nothing right for a time. But when once he set himself going again, big scores came regularly from his bat. J. J. Lyons, the celebrated South Australian, firmly believed that it was entirely owing to being put in so late in the innings that he failed to do himself justice the first time he came on tour to England. In conjunction with that great cricketer, George Giffen, Lyons had helped to bring South Australia from the lowest to the highest position as a cricketing colony ; he had been batting with wonderful brilliancy before the team sailed for England, and yet, singular to say, he utterly failed to do himself justice while amongst us for the first time. Before he came a second time, however, it was pretty well understood in cricketing circles that he had requested, and had been promised, an earlier position in the batting list than sixth or seventh. What was the result ? In the representative matches he was top of the averages, and the season of 1890 saw as hard hitting and as rapid scoring from the bat of Lyons as had even been seen by Bonnor, Murdoch, Massie, or McDonnell. I can just imagine the pavilion critics raving about the "slogging" propensities of this mighty hitter in the International match at Lord's. Only a week or two previously Lyons and Turner had given a most brilliant display of batting against Gloucestershire, whose full total was passed without the first pair being separated. The match, Australia vs. England, was the great fight of the season, both sides being as strong as it was possible to make them. Winning the toss, the Australians went in on a slow wicket, and in three-quarters of an hour scored 66, of which number Lyons had obtained 55. Some batsmen would have been overawed by the importance of the struggle ; not so the South Australian, who banged away at all the bowling sent him, and the achievement becomes still more astonishing when we remember that the English bowlers were Lohmann, Peel, Attewell, Barnes, and Ulyett. The big hitter made 33 in the second innings in 25 minutes, besides taking five wickets for 30 runs in England's first innings, so that he did quite his share towards upholding the reputation of Australia.

### GIANTS AND MIDGETS.

The good big ones have undoubtedly left their marks in the game ; but the diminutive ones are by no means to be overlooked. We all remember the pretty little story of the youngster at Lord's, who upon seeing Dr. W. G. Grace and Briggs come out of the pavilion together, innocently enquired whether Briggs was Dr. Grace's baby. When the Colonists were over here in 1888, it was nothing unusual to see Bonnor and Bannerman open the innings, and on one occasion at Derby a man in the crowd caused a roar of laughter all round the ring by shouting at the top of his voice : "Carry the little 'un !" Again, there was Lyons and little Gregory in the 1890 team, which combination invariably gave the jocular spectator an opportunity of exercising his wit on "the long and short" of Australian batting. It would be a bit risky to say straight away how many eminent players England possesses who stand over six feet ; but it is quite within the bounds of possibility, I imagine, to select a team of six-footers capable of holding their own against a team selected from the midgets.

### FAMOUS ENGLISH BATSMEN.

Any attempt to describe in detail the doings of batsmen who have become famous during the last ten or fifteen years in the short space of a paragraph would be ludicrous, but at the same time there are several English batsmen who are quite worthy to be placed alongside the big hitters of Australia, if we except the mighty Bonnor, and against his name I should pit that of Mr. Thornton. Some of our players have acquired the happy knack of getting fours without resorting to the powerful swing of the arms and the heave of the body. W. G. Grace himself can probably hit as hard as any player who ever lived, but he gets his boundaries with an ease that is simply astonishing. Indeed, I verily believe that he knows exactly what a particular hit will be worth directly it is made. Then, again, look at the superlative ease and grace of William Gunn, or the tips and taps of Arthur Shrewsbury. Rarely indeed does the latter go in for "skyscrapers," but should he make up his mind for a big hit one sees a jerk of the heels, the flash of the bat, and away goes the ball. It is when we come to batsmen of the Ulyett, Barnes, Stoddart, or O'Brien type that we perceive the vigorous, powerful, smashing kind of batting that so fascinates a crowd. Albert Ward belongs to the Shrewsbury school, but Lancashire can boast of fine free batsmen in A. N. Hornby, Sugg, McLaren and Briggs. Then Surrey have Maurice Read, W. W. Read, Street, and at times Brockwell and Lockwood to represent the fearless ones, with studious, correct batsmen like Abel, Holland, and Hayward to fill up the other places. Stoddart and O'Brien are as fine a pair of hitters as any captain could desire, and Middlesex, as batting team, has for years now been one of the very strongest. What could possibly have been finer than the innings of O'Brien a few seasons ago against Yorkshire ? In the last fifty-five minutes left for play on the third day no fewer than 98 runs were required to win, but so brilliantly did Mr. O'Brien hit at all the bowling that the runs were hit off with ten minutes to spare, his individual score towards the total required being exactly 100, which occupied him but eighty minutes in compiling. In the opinion of many expert judges this was one of the finest displays ever witnessed at Lord's. It was said at the time, too, with evident truth, that he was the only batsman in England equal to such a feat.

### PUBLIC OPINION.

The swell people who occupy the front benches in our cricket pavilions have already done, and can still do, a great deal in support of the game ; but, after all, it will scarcely be disputed that it is to the sixpenny ring that our Executive Committees look to for chief support. And thus, whilst the learned critics who pronounce from the pavilion against the "'igh, 'ard, and often" school of batsmen, and who pull wry faces at a "pull," the ring has shown unmistakeably that the days of stonewaller are well-nigh ended. Those best capable of judging aver that the "goose" game, as adopted by some of the Nottingham players, has done more than anything else again to alienate the support of the public for the past few seasons at the headquarters of Nottinghamshire cricket. Our Barlows, Louis Halls, Bannermans, and Barretts may have a place—and perhaps a high one, too—in the game, but with our short summers the public are getting more and more in favour of a free, dashing game, and there can be no question to-day as to who the popular men are in the game. The pernicious system of playing for averages has had something to do with this, and it must be a source of gratification to all real admirers of the incomparable summer game to find that a stand has been made against this kind of play. Let us have our Ulyetts, our Barneses, our Flowers—sturdy and sound all of them—in preference to the "block, block, block" fraternity who think only of their own average and care nothing for the welfare of the side. Just at the present time England is uncommonly rich in capable, hard-hitting batsmen, and let our friends in Australia come when they will I think we shall be found capable of rendering a good account of ourselves.

### CHIPS.

So rapidly have our young players been coming on of late that we almost fail to note the gradual severance of many of the old notabilites from the game. When the King of Terrors steps in and removes our heroes at a time when everyone is looking forward to a long acquintance with their deeds—when our comrades on the field drop in harness, as it were, we get a shock and attention is riveted for a time. We missed Fred Grace, Fred Morley, J. M. Preston, W. Scotton, M. P. Bowden, and others greatly, because we all thought we should see a lot more of their cricket. But glance at the number who have practically dropped out of the game and there is plenty of room for astonishment. Barlow, Ulyett, and Louis Hall we see occasionally because they act as umpires, but John Shuter, E. M. Grace, Barnes, Sherwin, A. G. Steel, J. Cranston, C. F. H. Leslie, the Studds, the Lytteltons, the Walkers, and dozens more, are disappearing gradually from the scenes of their triumphs. A benefit match to a professional generally gives timely warning of their retirement, and so I suppose we have seen most of Wilfrid Flowers' cricket. He has been a rare good player ; hearty, good-tempered and conscientious—just the man to turn the fortunes of a game at any moment. What a pity he could not play in his benefit match the other week, but damages are damages, and split fingers are not to be trifled with. Flowers has had quite his full share of knocks, I should say, the mention of which recalls a little scene I well remember at a match in the North of England. The Australians were batting against an English eleven of the North, and Flowers, fielding at square leg, got his right hand very badly damaged in trying to catch out Ferris. Mr. Hornby was captain of the English side, and at once saw the necessity of Flowers's hand, which was bleeding badly, being attended to. The sturdy Notts professional walked towards the pavilion, but on his way was met by C. T. B. Turner, who was sitting in front, and who threw off his coat and was ready to take his place in the field instanter. This little act, kindly and thoughtful in the extreme, was immediately recognised by the crowd, who cheered and cheered again. It was just what one might have expected of the famous Australian bowler, who is the soul of chivalry ; and when, later in the innings, he caught Ferris in the same position the cheering was terrific. W. G. Grace, it will be at once conceded, is about as keen as anyone going when the game is proceeding, but the champion knows where to draw the line. A few years since Yorkshire were playing Gloucestershire at Hudderafield, and "Bobby" Peel, who was batting, got a very nasty crack with the ball, and in his pain he stepped over his crease. One of the Gloucestershire men at once pounced on the ball and was about to shy down the wicket when "W.G." rolled out a "No, no," which was heard in every part of the ground. This brought forth a tremendous cheer from the ring. Last week I mentioned some of C. I. Thornton's great batting feats, all properly authenticated. For the accuracy of the following concerning one of his exploits at Scarborough I cannot vouch, but it was told at the time in good faith. At one end of the ground in North Marine-road, at a distance of nearly one hundred yards from the wicket, is a row of five storied houses, and Thornton, playing in a festival match, made a huge drive and landed the ball through the top window of one of the houses. A few overs later he sent a ball through the window immediately underneath, and some curiosity was evinced as to whether he had made up his mind to smash the windows one after another in due order. Seeing the two already broken one of his acquaintances in the pavilion cried out to Thornton, "Have a go at the cellar window, Charlie !" "Buns," as he has long been known to immediate friends, nodded assent, and a little later banged the ball against the shutter of the basement window of the same house.

### GRACE IN A HURRY.

Those who are closely acquainted with W. G. Grace are well aware what a stickler he is for etiquette. He loves to be punctual, and he wishes others to be punctual also. On the matter of dress in the cricket field he has written quite an extensive chapter. I wonder how many people have seen "W. G." take the field in an important match dressed in his ordinary attire—not many, I suppose. And yet I well remember him coming out to field against the Australian team of 1888 in his dark tweed trousers and vest. The Colonists had been playing an Eleven of England at Birmingham in the middle of June, and by the end of the second day had very nearly disposed of the Englishmen a second time. On the morning of the third day, however, L. C. Docker and "Parson" Thornton managed to save the innings defeat, and the Australians had to go in a second time to make seven runs. Several of the English team who had been dismissed on the previous day did not trouble to change into cricketing flannels. "W. G." had a train to catch, and in his second over Boyle spanked him for four and won the match, Worral having hit the others off Peel. There was scarcely fifty people on the ground, and in a few minutes the "traps" were packed, and the teams had vanished with a celerity worthy of Maskelyne and Cooke. Grace bowled exceedingly well in this match, having six wickets for 74, and but for some big hitting by Percy McDonell, who was very severe on the champion, the number of runs would have been very considerably reduced. It was on this occasion that a section of the crowd made frantic endeavours to hoist the seventeen-stone giant on their shoulders and carry him round the ground.

## POLO.

There will be a match to-day of three rounds, commencing at 5 o'clock p.m., sharp. (weather permitting).

| JACKAL CLUB TEAM. | VS. | BOMBAY GYMKHANA TEAM. |
|---|---|---|
| White. | | Colours. |
| P. B. Savile. | | Prevost. |
| F. Fairclough. | | Francis. |
| Procter. | | Fischer. |
| Birkett. | | Major Block. |

Sir Frank Lockwood is the last survivor of the Rosebery Administration. "He is still Solicitor-General—a third party, as it were, in the Coalition Government, until they can find a successor to him. They do not" (the *Daily News* observes) "seem to be in a hurry ; and no doubt, as a humourist, Sir Frank Lockwood will appreciate the position. A practical joke which postpones the surrender of an office and its emoluments is not so very hard to bear."

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

The latest news from the Pamir Boundary Commission was dated 2nd instant. The Commissioners were then at the Urta Bel Pass, which would seem to show that one-half of the demarcation work had been done. The Amir's representatives are Ghulam Mohiuddin and Akbar Mahomed Khan.

Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of the 32nd Pioneers from the Gilgit Agency, as it is not considered necessary to keep a regular regiment there any longer. The Pioneers will, however, leave 200 men behind as an escort to the British Agent : the detachment of the 14th Sikhs, which performed that duty last year, having returned to India some time ago.

Replying to the appeal of Mr. Dharmapala for aid in the Mahabodhi Society's work, the Bahuthutla Society of Rangoon says the interests of Buddhism in Burma demand all their time and resources, and till many religious, social, and educational reforms are secured, the question of Foreign Mission must remain in abeyance. The Burmese Buddhists as a rule appear to take little interest in Buddhism outside of Burma.

It is stated that the Madras Government has disapproved the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court, and has resolved on addressing the Government of India, advocating the temporary appointment of a fifth Puisne Judge of the High Court for three years.

The Cuddalore Municipality has decided to take steps to render the registration of vital statistics more reliable than at present. Prosecutions are to be instituted under the penal Section of the Act of a few instances of failures to register domestic occurrences within the time prescribed.

The Engineer-in-Chief of the Bezwada-Madras Railway has submitted to the Madras Government plans and schedules for the acquisition of land in the Chingleput District, and requested that steps may be taken for the acquisition of such land at an early date, as he has to begin work from the Eunore and Bezwada ends simultaneously as soon as land is acquired.

A correspondent writes :—"I learn that Mr. Kunhi Ramen Nair, one of the Judges of the High Court of Travancore, contemplates retirement owing to ill-health and that Mr. Padmanabha Iyer, Senior Sessions Judge, will succeed him. It is also rumoured that the present Chief Justice, Dewan Bahadur Krishnasawmy Row, will be the next Dewan."

The Wazirabad Lyallpur Railway was opened for traffic on Thursday, as far as Hafizabad. The new line is a cheap low speed line, the rails being laid practically on the surface and the running speed being restricted to 15 miles an hour. Sanction for the line was given in December last, and the work being light has gone forward rapidly. Very few bridges had to be built, and these, with the exception of one over the main canal, are little more than culverts. The traffic will be inconsiderable until the colony if further forward, and the line is worked right up to Lyallpur.

The Irrigation projects known as the Madeya canal in the Mandalay district and the Shwebo canal are at present under revision, in accordance with the Government of India's orders. The revision has proceeded sufficiently far to enable the earthwork to be started if relief works should be necessary in Upper Burma through the failure of the crops there. The two works are very large and costly, the estimate being something over ninety lakhs. The Northern and Central Irrigation divisions have been abolished, and in their stead an Irrigation Survey division has been formed, Mr. Colebrook, Executive Engineer, is appointed in charge of the Surveys division.

As six regiments of native infantry have to remain beyond the frontier for the present as a result of the Chitral settlement, it is proposed to move up into the Bengal Command some Madras battalions in order to fill the gaps in the garrison. The Government of India have the matter now under consideration, and the Madras authorities are being consulted on the subject. Three, or at the outside four regiments, will be required. Reference to the Army List will show that the 29th Punjab Infantry would move next in relief to Cawnpore : the 33rd Punjab Infantry to Jhansi, and the 25th to Nowgong. The 21st Punjab Infantry has also its Depot at Lucknow, but it is garrisoning the Kuram. Of the above regiments the 25th has been told off for Chitral, and the 29th for the Malakand bridge ; while the 33rd will stand fast at Rawalpindi, and the 21st in the Kuram. As the reliefs in their case will not be carried out, no extra expense would be involved in moving up three Madras battalions. As, moreover, Madras has more native infantry than its stations can conveniently accommodate, the location of some battalions in the Bengal Command would cause no particular dislocation among the garrisons in Southern India. Officers and men also would benefit by being brigaded with up-country troop for a year or two. The proposal has, of course, yet to receive the sanction of the Government of India.

*Apropos* of the possible earnings of branch line or well-considered railway extensions to which we referred the other day, the last published figures for the Rajpura-Bhatinda or Patiala State Railways supply an interesting illustration. With the exception of the 16 miles from Rajpura to Patiala city, the line was not opened until October 1889, and 1890 is the first year for which any accounts are available. The line is worked by the North-Western Railway on the usual terms for branch lines, *viz.*, for 50 per cent. of the gross earnings, with an additional charge of 5 per cent. for the use of rolling-stock. That is, the Patiala State receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings as interest on the capital invested, approximately Rs. 67 lakhs for 108 miles of open line. That this is a sufficiently profitable arrangement for the main line is obvious from the fact that no bonus or rebate is allowed for the very large contributory traffic in the form of passengers, grain, seeds, &c., brought on to it. To the Patiala State it has yielded a net return on capital during the five years as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1890 | 3·93 per cent. |
| 1891 | 4·81 „ |
| 1892 | 3·94 „ |
| 1893 | 4·58 „ |
| 1894 | 8·45 „ |

Average during the 5 years 5·12 per cent.

It would probably be too much at present to expect the returns of 1894 to be maintained every year, but it is satisfactory to find they are due mainly to the increase in 3rd class passengers and general merchandise, such as gram, pulse, jawar, bajra and other grains, rape and mustard seed and sugar. The sudden demand from tracts in the North-West and other Provinces where scarcity for a while prevailed, or threatened, may have had something to say to the increased grain traffic ; but there is no doubt that the country watered by the Sirhind Canal and served by this railway is steadily developing, and its capabilities for export of produce will continue to expand. With the construction of the Delhi-Bhatinda-Samasata Railway the profits of 1894 may become normal, if indeed they are not exceeded. The Maharaja is to be congratulated on the possession of a most valuable property. That a boon of this kind should set new native capitalists on the look out for railway stock might well be expected, and there is said to be a strong feeling that if some portion of the capital required for the Delhi-Bhatinda-Samasata Railway could be offered in India for subscription in rupees it would have every chance of being taken up. In the case of this project the negotiations have probably proceeded too far to render such an arrangement convenient, but everything points to the possibility of raising a considerable amount of the capital required for any sound railway scheme in rupees : with a very moderate guarantee probably the whole of it.

Colonel E. R. Elles, R. A., at present officiating as Quartermaster-General in India, has been appointed to succeed General Kinloch. As he belongs to the Royal Artillery his appointment restores the balance in India between the various services : Colonel Lugard, a British Infantry officer, having just succeeded Brigadier-General Van Straubenzee, R. A., in the Madras District. Colonel Elles is the senior artillery officer qualified to command a 2nd class district in India : but apart from this the marked ability he has shown on the Staff has indicated him as an officer whose promotion was ensured.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, T. W. Cuffe, Dinshah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Diasha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardonji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Liogu, Kaikhcaru Nasarwanji Babadurji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Sing, Mr. G. Lund, Major A. B. Mein, M. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Kaikrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Major H. D. Olivier, Messrs. Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rahimtulla Khairaz, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vaadekar, and Captain P. W. Walshe,

THE FILTER BEDS AT MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Corporation resumed the consideration of Dr. Bhalchandra's proposition, moved at the meeting of the 12th inst., that as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution, dated 17th July, 1895, sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 6,678 from surplus cash balances for cost of removing the old sand and shingle from filter No. 1, Malabar Hill Reservoir, and providing in place thereof 20,000 cubic feet of special filtering sand, 7,500 cubic feet of shingle, and 5,000 cubic feet of road-metal together with cost of rubble masonry.

Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi had moved an amendment to the proposition to the effect that sanction be given to the expenditure, and that the Acting Commissioner be requested to arrange for experimental filtering at the reservoir till the end of November, at a rate not exceeding 500 gallons per square yard per day.

The amendment was considered at the meeting of the Corporation, on the 12th inst., when after Mr. Dharamsi had spoken at great length thereon, the discussion was, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, adjourned till yesterday, when further debate was proceeded with.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that though the object of Mr. Dharamsi, in proposing the amendment was a laudable one there were, however, many objections that could be urged against it. The experiments suggested by Mr. Dharamsi in regard to filters, which were in a muddy condition, would not give them any reliable data to go upon. Mr. Dharamsi's motion, which contemplated the filtering of only 500 gallons of water per square yard per day, would ultimately require additional filter-beds, at a cost of about a lakh and eighty thousand rupees, as reported by the water committee. There was again another opinion expressed that water could be efficiently filtered at the rate of 1,100 gallons per

cussion on the question. The convenience of a large number of members, who had specially attended the meeting to take part in the discussion ought to be consulted. They ought to proceed with the discussion at once, the Corporation having once fixed the day to consider that particular subject.

Mr. Hamilton assured members that on the last occasion adjournment was not granted for Mr. Dharamsi's convenience, but it was for the convenience of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that Mr. Mehta was a gifted and talented man, but he was not an engineer or an expert that he would be able to throw further light on the question. He asked the Corporation not to waste their time any more by any further postponement of the debate on the question.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha was of opinion that the Corporation would always do well not to adjourn meetings for the convenience of individual members of the Corporation. It was a bad principle to adopt. It was done as a special case in the matter of police charges; but such a thing should be discouraged, and put a stop to at once. (Applause.)

Mr. Master's amendment was then put to the vote, but rejected by an overwhelming majority, only five members voting in favour of it.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to carry on experimental filtration at the Malabar Hill reservoir at the following rates:—500 gallons per square yards per day through filter No. 4; 675 gallons per square yard per day through filter No. 3; 1,000 gallons per square yard per day through filter No. 2; 1,300 gallons per square yard per day through filter No. 1. That with a view to carry on these experiments under proper conditions the under-mentioned improvements recommended by the Standing Committee on the 11th July, 1894, and by the water committee in its report, dated 20th March, 1895, be carried, and the Corporation would be prepared to sanction any sum that might be recommended by the Standing Committee for the purpose. Improvement to existing filters:—(1) Construction of clear water channels; (2) providing regulating and measuring gates; (3) providing air escape pipes from drains of filters; (4) providing charging waste pipes and clearing pipes on the top of sand. That the Acting Commissioner be requested to report the result of the experiments as soon as possible but not later than 30th June, 1896.

In support of his amendment Dr. Katrak said that the residents of Fort and Malabar Hill, who received their water-supply from Tulsi, had a right to expect to be fairly dealt with like residents of other wards as they paid equal water rates. He submitted that the filtration question ought not to be decided on opinions based on experience gained in other parts of the world where the conditions were not similar to those prevailing in Bombay; and as it was possible to put those opinions to the practical test by actual experiment, in so far he approved Mr. Dharamsi's amendment, though he did not agree with the method proposed by him. He did not attach any importance to opinions, if the opinions were not supported by actual experiments. He then related the results of experiment conducted in America to settle the point as to what was the quantity which could be passed satisfactorily. It was found there that within the limits of 64 gallons to 640 gallons per day, rates at which the water was passed through filters, had no effect on the purity of the filtration and that 1,000 gallons per square yard could be satisfactorily passed through filters if a uniform rate was maintained. But he said that though those were the latest experiments, information of which he had at his disposal he did not attach much importance to them as he said that these results required to be tested in Bombay. The three filters at Malabar Hill were very imperfect and antiquated and required to be supplied with all the modern appliances, which were constructed in filter No. 1, now in process of reconstruction. He said that Mr. Dharamsi's amendment would not prove anything but a foregone conclusion. He, therefore, moved the amendment, which he said allowed fairness to both the sides.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that he wanted to propose another amendment. (Laughter.) He wished to propose that the proposal contained in Mr. Dharamsi's proposition be referred for report to the Water Committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire into the whole question of the supply and quality of water. He said that he was not at all surprised that the announcement of yet another amendment caused some merriment. (Laughter.) He rose to take part in the discussion under a certain disadvantage because he was absent on the last occasion when the matter was discussed. Mr. Dharamsi was reported to have spoken on the occasion for about an hour and-a-quarter, and he (Mr. Shroff) did not know whether he missed a treat or escaped an infliction by being absent on the occasion. (Laughter.) The Corporation would do well to give their best consideration to such an important subject, which was full of facts and figures, and on which scientific opinions were so much divided. Even in civilised countries of Europe such matters were referred to committees of experts, and they ought not, therefore, to be led away only because a lawyer chose to give them a few data to proceed with the experiments in question. Lawyers were known to carry conviction to the minds of laymen, as was evinced in the famous Tichborne case, when talented lawyers managed to convert a large portion of Englishmen in Great Britain and in all parts of the world to the belief that the man was the real claimant and not a pretender.

Mr. Cuffe rising to a point of order enquired whether Mr. Shroff was not travelling beyond the question before the Corporation.

Mr. Shroff said that he alluded to a foreign matter in order to bring home to the minds of the members of the Corporation that they should not be led away by the fact that Mr. Dharamsi made a speech for an hour and-a-quarter for Mr. Dharamsi was also a lawyer. (Laughter.) In the same way Mr. Hamilton might talk for another hour—(laughter)—but he (Mr. Shroff) could not do it, because he had not the ability to do so. (Renewed laughter.) About three years ago the same Mr. Dharamsi talked for an hour on another water question.

Mr. Dharamsi rose a point of order. He asked the President whether Mr. Shroff was or was not out of order in referring to matters which had nothing whatever to do with the question before the meeting.

Mr. Shroff continuing said that it was absolutely necessary that the most important question that ever came before the Corporation should be delegated to a Committee of the Corporation. They must not give countenance to opinions given by officers in subordinate positions, and consistently follow the rule observed in previous years, namely, that they should always hold the heads of the departments answerable for their departments. In this particular matters they had two different opinions of their executive, namely, the Executive Engineer and the Water Engineer, the latter being subordinate to the former. In the year 1890 Mr. Walton, the then Executive Engineer, seemed to have left it on record that the water that was brought into the Malabar Hill reservoir was passed through the filters at the rate of something like twelve or fourteen hundred gallons per square yard per day, and there was no discordant note raised at that time against water being passed at that rate. If Mr. Walton, who was not a theorist—(laughter)—but who was a successful practical engineer, and a highly scientific man had placed such a fact on record, where was the necessity of such a bomb-shell being thrown among them within a period of five years. If the filter-beds were in an unsatisfactory condition, whose fault was it? It was simply the fault of the officer, who was in charge of it, who never directed their attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the filter-beds, who never took measures to wash the sand, and who failed to adopt precautionary measures to prevent the filter-beds from being turned into mud. The officer in charge was full of theories, and always submitted theoretical schemes involving large expenditure at great sacrifice to the legitimate duties entrusted to him.

Mr. Cuffe asked if Mr. Shroff was in order in referring to extraneous matter.

The President said that Mr. Shroff ought not to indulge in personal remarks.

Mr. Shroff said the Corporation asked to pass a certain expenditure for experiments, which was a thin end of the wedge, and he thought he was perfectly justified in making the remarks. He further said that unfiltered water was even better than filtered water, (Mr. Dharamsi: Question, question.) Mr. Shroff did not think that men would die simply because they drank water in which there was a little vegetable matter. There were certain radical defects in the filter-beds which must be remedied.

Mr. Kaliandas Kesavdas seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hamilton remarked that Mr. Shroff's speech was very discursive, though not abusive. (Laughter.) The filters had been in use for the last fifteen years, and it naturally stood to reason that they must get dirty, and the same remedy as was adopted in European countries should be applied here. The Water Engineer was not responsible for the construction of the filter-beds.

Mr. R. H. Vincent asked if the mud and dirt that was brought before the Standing Committee the other day was taken out from the top of the filter-bed or below it.

The Commissioner said that it was taken out from the top layer as well as from the bottom.

Mr. Cuffe said that if any one looked at the water in the Malabar Hill reservoir he would at once say that the filter-beds were not in the condition they ought to be. There would be a difference of opinion as to how better could be achieved. It must be admitted that members were for the most part laymen, and it was therefore extremely desirable to carry on the experiments which was at any rate the proper way to acquire some reliable information to go upon.

Dr. Bahadhurji then spoke on the question, and it being 5-15 p.m.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved an adjournment of the debate till Thursday next.

Mr. Dharamsi pointed out that according to the rule observed in the House of Commons Dr. Bahadhurji could not continue his speech at the next meeting.

The President said that the Corporation were not bound to be guided by the rule of the House of Commons, and that Dr. Bahadurji could continue his remarks at the next meeting.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

## CRICKET.

### PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL VS. ROBERT MONEY INSTITUTION.

An interesting cricket match was played between the above schools on the Esplanade ground, on Saturday last, and resulted in a draw. Appended is the score:—

PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Talyarkhan J, b Parulkar | 5 | c Kerkar, b Kirtikar | 4 |
| | | c Kirtikar, b Dabholkar | 1 |
| Pai K D, c Parulkar, b Kerkar | 0 | b Dabholkar | 1 |
| Driver D, b Kerkar | 9 | b Dabholkar | 5 |
| Talyarkhan P, b Parulkar | 0 | c Bhasker, b Kirtikar | 22 |
| Mody H J, b Parulkar | 11 | c Kerkar, b Dabholkar | 0 |
| Driver J, b Dabholkar | 14 | run out | 1 |
| Pathare B, b Dabholkar | 3 | c and b Kirtikar | 10 |
| Kalyanivalla, run out | 0 | b Dabholkar | 3 |
| Jassawalla, c Mahale, b Dabholkar | 2 | c Hegde, b Bhasker | 9 |
| | | c Reuben, b Dabholkar | 0 |
| Desai, b Parulkar | 0 | not out | 1 |
| Ranjit, not out | 0 | Extras | 1 |
| Extras | 6 | | |
| Total | 50 | Total | 48 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B | R | M | W | B | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kerkar | 40 | 22 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Parulkar | 50 | 14 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| *Dabholkar | 16 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 50 | 23 | 3 | 5 |
| Bhasker | | | | | 40 | 22 | 3 | 1 |
| Kirtikar | | | | | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

* One wide ball.

ROBERT MONEY INSTITUTION.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hegde G B, b Mody | 0 | run out | 7 |
| Kirtikar K R, b Mody | 0 | not out | 6 |
| Bhasker D D, b Driver | 3 | not out | 1 |
| | | c Desai, b Kalyanivalla | 6 |
| Dabholkar, c Ranjit, b Driver | 2 | b Kalyanivalla | 1 |
| Reuben D D, b Pathare | 0 | run out | 1 |
| Kerkar, b Pathare | 0 | | |
| Parulkar, c and b Mody | 5 | did not bat. | |
| Pai M D, b Mody | 4 | | |
| Soloman S, b Pathare | 0 | | |
| Mahale, not out | 6 | | |
| Rajadhyksha S, b Pathare | 0 | | |
| Extras | 6 | Extras | 4 |
| Total | 42 | Total | 29 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B | R | M | W | B | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Mody H J | 60 | 13 | 5 | 4 | | | | |
| Driver D | 25 | 16 | 0 | 2 | | | | |
| Pathare B | 34 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 0 | |
| Kalyanivalla | | | | | 20 | 16 | 0 | 2 |

* One wide ball.

### JUNIOR C. C. VS. GUN CARRIAGE C. C.

A match was played on the Marine Battalion ground, on Sunday, last, between the Gun Carriage Cricket Club and the Junior Cricket Club which resulted in the win of the former by four wickets and 3 runs. The score is as follow:—

JUNIOR C C.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P D'Souza, run out | 10 | c Mistry, b Rustom | 5 |
| L D'Souza, run out | 2 | c Hira, b Rustom | 1 |
| J D'Souza, b Muncherjee | 0 | b Rustom | 0 |
| A Lobo, b Rustom | 1 | c Rustom, b Mistry | 3 |
| A P Dias, a Kaka, b Muncherji | 9 | b Rustom | 1 |
| G Lobo, not out | 9 | b Rustom | 8 |
| E Fernandes, b Muncherjee | 1 | b Rustom | 0 |
| F Soares, b Muncherjee | 3 | c Master, b Muncherji | 5 |
| S D'Souza, b Muncherjee | 0 | c Kaka, b Rustom | 0 |
| D'Mello, b Muncherjee | 0 | not out | 1 |
| Fernandes, c and b Muncherjee | 6 | b Mistry | 3 |
| Extras | 5 | Extras | 0 |
| Total | 45 | Total | 27 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O | M | R | W | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muncherjee | 13 | 4 | 21 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Rustom A Oliajee | 12 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 15 | 7 |
| F Mistry | | | | | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 |

GUN CARRIAGE C. C.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M Gois, b Fernandes | 0 | c and b Fernandes | 2 |
| Hira Natha, c L D'Souza, b Dias | 1 | not out | 3 |
| D Master, run out | 13 | b Fernandes | 0 |
| | | c D'Souza, b J D'Souza | 7 |
| J D Kaka, st Dias, b Fernandes | 11 | not out | 3 |
| Rustom A Oliajee, b Dias | 0 | not out | 3 |
| M Kapadia, b Fernandes | 3 | b Fernandes | 7 |
| F E Mistry, c Dias, b Fernandes | 1 | run out | 5 |
| S H Sakai, not out | 5 | c Fernandes, b J D'Souza | 1 |
| D R Kapadia, c and b Dias | 1 | | |
| D B Gazdar, b Fernandes | 0 | did not bat. | |
| J Barrett, b Dias | 2 | | |
| Extras | 7 | Extras | 3 |
| Total | 44 | Total | 31 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O | M | R | W | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fernandes | 11 | 3 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 16 | 3 |
| Dias | 8 | 1 | 16 | 4 | | | | |
| J D'Souza | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 2 |

### MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. PARSI GYMKHANA.

A match was played, last Saturday, on the Parsi Gymkhana ground which resulted in a drawn game. The Parsi team consisted of many of the Presidency bats, and even with their strong eleven they did not do much havoc. The Municipal team had two to bat, when time was called. The following are the scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| D'Nusserwanji, b S Kaka | 9 |
| P M Dalal, b S Kaka | 34 |
| K M Mistri, b S Kaka | 0 |
| D E Mody, l-b-w, Wadia | 1 |
| D F Dubash, b S Kaka | 1 |
| R E Mody, c D'Mello, b S Kaka | 6 |
| S B Spencer, b S Kaka | 35 |
| E W Daver, c Wadia, b S Kaka | 2 |
| K K Sirvai, c Patel, b S Kaka | 0 |
| W F Banaji, run out, Wadia | 2 |
| F O Khumbata, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total | 98 |

MUNICIPAL C C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wadia, run out, Wadia | 4 |
| D'Mello, c Mistri, Dubash | 2 |
| Patel, c Banaji, b Mistri | 9 |
| Daruwalla, b Mistri | 5 |
| A Hinwalla, not out | 14 |
| Chinoy, c Mistri, b Spencer | 3 |
| Karanjia, c Khumbatta, b Spencer | 3 |
| C Daroowalla, b Mistri | 3 |
| Bhende, to bat | 0 |
| Kaka, b Mistri | 0 |
| Brewin, not out | 9 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 51 |

### JOHN BRIGHT CRICKET CLUB VS. PARSI GYMKHANA.

An interesting match was played between the above clubs on Sunday, and resulted in a draw in favour of the former. The Gymkhana scored 128 runs, to which M. R. Chichgar (with three or four chances) contributed 31, P. H. Davar 26, K. K. Kharas 23, and S. B. Doctor 17, R. E. Mody being unfortunately run out through a mistake of his partner. Cardmaster took four wickets for 46 runs, and M. R. Wadia 2 for 29 runs, though many chances were missed off their bowling. J. E. Reporter, B. J. Doctor, and Naigamwalla took a wicket each for 16, 18, and 21 runs, respectively. The John Bright Club scored 108 runs for the loss of five wickets, when time was called. B. D. Gagrat, in his usual grand style, knocked up 41 runs with four 4's and five 3's; K. H. Vakil contributed 21 runs, of which three were boundary hits; Suntokjee and M. R. Wadia added 19 and 10 to the score; S. B. Spencer and E. N. Davar took two wickets each for 14 and 21 runs, respectively; and D. E. Mody one for 15 runs. P. H. Davar, D. K. Kharas and H. D. Mehta did not succeed in taking any wickets.

During the past week heavy rain has extended over the Indus Valley and Sind, and with this extension the only cause of serious deficiency in the monsoon rainfall disappears. Over by far the greater part of the country the rainfall since the beginning of June has been fairly normal, and though the present indications seem to point to a falling off and to the appearance of westerly winds over a large part of the country, it is probable that a short break would be attended with no ill effects. In Burma the rainfall is short, but the deficiency is inconsiderable when compared with the actual fall. Thus Akyab has received since June 1st 101 inches instead of 119; and Moulmein 85 inches instead of 103. In face of these large fall a deficiency of 20 inches is of little moment. In Bengal, which like Burmah has also had light rain, the deficiency is more important. Thus Jessore reports only 16 inches from the begining of June to date, and Darbhanga 18 inches instead of 28. These two stations fairly describe the condition over Bengal, where no doubt more rain is required.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

## THE DUARTE POISONING CASE.

The protracted inquiry into this matter was resumed yesterday afternoon by the coroner, and the whole of the sitting was occupied in the cross-examination of Mr. Goverdhandas Motiram, the general agent to the Sun Life Assurance Company. The Government solicitor said when the examination was concluded that the prosecution was not going to call any further evidence. As Mr. Hemming wished to address the jury on the evidence, the coroner adjourned the inquiry to Saturday next, when it is likely to be terminated.

Mr. Goverdhandas Motiram, further cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, said that he made Fonseca pay Rs. 20 as cancellation fee in respect of the first policy. He swore that two policies were issued. He did not remember the number of the interim receipt granted on the first policy. On the second policy there was an interim receipt issued. Witness returned the Rs. 20 to Mr. Ellis without any deduction. Fonseca as well as the witness were very anxious to get the policy issued. When the premium was paid, a policy was issued. Witness was aggrieved because the premium was not paid, and he wrote to Fonseca urging him to pay the premiums. Several letters that passed between Fonseca and the witness were put in here. It was witness who proposed the particular form of assignment from Duarte to Fonseca, because the latter wanted to have the benefit of the assurance. Witness had filled in the particulars in the printed form of the draft assignment. He took all these troubles and wrote all these letters, because it was his duty to do so—his duty to the company, but he did not do all this for nothing—he did it to earn commission. He did not remember having received letters from Fonseca, expressing anxiety to have the policy issued. Fonseca always used to see him personally. In all his interviews and during all his correspondence with Fonseca, witness never heard any thing to occasion caution in issuing the policy. Witness had often to write to Fonseca, because he failed to pay the premium. Witness took all these trouble and wrote all these letters simply to expedite the payment. He did not urge Fonseca to have another policy if he did not want it. Witness explained to Mr. Ellis why Fonseca refused the first policy. Mr. Ellis approved of witness' suggestions that this second policy should be assigned to Fonseca as a security. Witness believed Mr. Ellis had approved of all that witness had done in connection with the two policies, if Mr. Ellis had written to him on such a matter, witness would not have forgotten it. Mr. Ellis was not in the habit of reprimanding witness. Witness did not recollect if Mr. Ellis had verbally disapproved of what had been done. Witness first spoke to Mr. Ellis about the assurance on Duarte's life in June, 1894. Witness could not say exactly, but he might have spoken to Mr. Ellis six or seven times with reference to the assurance on Duarte's life since June, 1894. Witness might have written twice to Mr. Ellis about this matter since that time. Witness spoke to Mr. Ellis about this matter on Saturday last. Witness never called particularly, to see him with reference to this case. Witness believed that he had given information to Mr. Ellis regarding the assurance on Duarte's life since the 12th March, 1895. Witness told Mr. Ellis that the death seemed to him mysterious, and some days afterwards when Fonseca called at his house and offered him Rs. 1,000 to expedite the claim, witness was more suspicious, and reported the matter to Mr. Ellis. During some interviews that Fonseca had with him at his office Fonseca told him, when witness asked him to prove the consideration for the assignment that he (Fonseca) had several signatures of Duarte on one-anna stamp on blank papers, which would amount to upwards of Rs. 10,000, amongst which he had two promissory notes which were duly filled in, of which one of the notes was for Rs. 4,100 signed by Duarte and another man. This note was dated some time in 1893, and it was given to Mr. Hemming. The other note was for Rs. 800 signed by Duarte, dated about December, 1894, which Fonseca said he was prepared to show to witness but not to Mr. Ellis. Witness asked Fonseca to produce the two notes to him, but he said he could not do so as Mr. Hemming would not part with them. This made witness more suspicious, and he told Mr. Ellis that there did not appear to him to be any consideration for the assignment. That was all the information he had given to Mr. Ellis. Witness told Mr. Ellis that from what he had heard from Fonseca and other people the deceased had property in Bombay. He first saw Fonseca with regard to this claim on the 21st May, 1895. After that he used to call at the office at intervals of one or two days. Witness did not want to earn any extra money in reference to this claim. It was a lie that witness asked Fonseca to pay him Rs. 500 for filling up the papers as expediting the claim, as was also a lie that he (witness) subsequently asked the claim to be Rs. 300. Witness never accompanied Fonseca to Hammam Street, and waited while Fonseca went into Mr. Hemming's office. If Mr. Hemming said that on one occasion Fonseca said to him "there he is waiting to know if I will consent to give him Rs. 300," it was not correct. Mr. Conceico was present when Fonseca said that Duarte had had sun-stroke. When Fonseca told witness that there had been three persons interested in the policy, he (witness) asked him what he meant by three persons, when he replied that the policy amount was to be shared by those persons. Witness refused to hear his proposal for Rs. 1,000, and he did not think there was any further conversation with him.

Mr. Little here intimated that he did not propose to call any further evidence.

The coroner thereupon inquired of Mr. Hemming whether he wished to call any witnesses for the defence, and he replied in the negative.

The foreman of the jury stated that there was sufficient evidence before them at present to give a verdict.

The coroner then asked Mr. Hemming whether he wished to address the jury, and if so, how long would his address last.

Mr. Hemming replied that his address would last for about an hour-and-a half.

The inquiry was then adjourned to Saturday next at 11 a.m., at the Esplanade Police Court.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Sanction has been accorded to the use of the Mudhapore rest camp during the ensuing trooping season.

The 23rd Pioneers return to India from Gilgit in the autumn. Two hundred men only remain as escort to the British Agent.

Captain FitzHenry, 7th Hussars, officiating Adjutant, Behar Light Horse, reverts to his Regiment forthwith, in consequence of its approaching departure for South Africa.

The following decisions have been given by the Government of India on the proposals made in connection with the permanent medical administration of the Hyderabad Contingent: (1) That the arrangement now under trial of the Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Berars), acting as Principal Medical Officer of the Contingent, may be continued for one year, at the end of which time the result of the trial will be communicated for the information of the Government, in view to a permanent settlement of the question; (2) that the office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Berar, may be moved to Secunderabad or Bolarum as it may be decided, the fact that Bolarum is the head-quarters of the Contingent not being lost sight of.

The following are the Officers of Regiments and Battalions in the Bengal Command to proceed Home during the ensuing trooping season for duty at the Cavalry and Regimental Depots:—5th Dragoon Guards—Captain W. B. Stobart; 16th Lancers—Lieutenant E. Bagwell-Purefoy; 2nd Royal Irish Regiment—Lieutenant M. H. E. Welch; 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieutenant A. J. Lean; 1st East Lancashire Regiment—Captain E. A. Daubeny and Lieutenant R. D. Cheales; 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieutenant H. A. Tremayne; 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieutenant E. L. Mackenzie; 1st Hampshire Regiment—Lieutenant F. R. Hicks; 2nd Oxford Light Infantry—Captain R. C. Luard; 2nd Derby Regiment—Lieutenant J. M. S. Creslock; 1st Royal West Kent Regiment—Captain W. E. Rowe and Lieutenant G. Marshall; 1st Shropshire Light Infantry—Lieutenant G. B. Arbouin; 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers—Captain G. F. Holland.

A Pondicherry correspondent writes:—Speculations are rife regarding the probable events to be expected at the forthcoming session of the Conseil-General of French India, which should be opened at Pondicherry early in November next. The native majority, supplemented by the *reaoncants* and a few Europeans still preponderates and seems likely to remain unchanged. But the financial situation is closing in, and is becoming more critical every day. It is rumoured that the administration contemplates fixing an arbitrary value for the rupee to such an extent as will make up for any deficiency in the Budget estimate for 1896: but it is a question whether the Minister of the Colonies would sanction such a very unique system of financing. The lamented death of the late Monsieur Leon Guerre will cause a vacancy in the Conseil-General, and as M. A. Gallais Montbrun returns to India in October next, he may, perhaps, contest the seat and enter the Conseil again, where his presence is greatly needed; if he does re-enter the Council Chamber, we may expect to witness some lively times during the session of 1895.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles. Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

## HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Farran, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrooddin.)

### DISPUTES IN A WEALTHY PARSEE FAMILY.

DORABJEE JEHANGIR RANDELIA VS. MUNCHERSHEE BOMONJEE PUNTHAKEE.

Their lordships delivered their decision in this case, which was an appeal by the defendant, Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthakee, against a decision of Mr. Justice Candy, who, on the 22nd March last, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff and respondent Dorabjee, a grandson of the appellant, for Rs. 4,977 with costs and interest on the judgment. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the appellant and defendant; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Merwanjee N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

The plaintiff's claim in the court below was for a full discovery by the defendant of all monies received by him and credited to the plaintiff's account in his books. The plaintiff stated that, on the occasion of his birth and other ceremonial occasions, presents were made to him; and that his mother received and deposited the same, on his behalf, with the defendant. An account was opened with the defendant in his firm's books, and the accounts till 1893 showed a balance of Rs. 4,900 due by the defendant to the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Candy held that the deposit was a loan, and that the deposites stood in a fiduciary position to the depositor. He therefore passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. For the defendant it was argued in appeal that Mr. Justice Candy was wrong in holding that there was a fiduciary relationship between the plaintiff and the defendant; that the sum claimed in the plaint was held by the defendant as a depo-it within the meaning of article 60 of the Limitation Act; and that he ought to have held that the amount was money payable for money lent within the meaning of article 57 of the Act.

Mr. Macpherson having addressed their lordships on behalf of the appellant, the Chief Justice, without calling on Mr. Inverarity to reply. In giving the decision of the court on the appeal, said: Ordinarily speaking, the money paid by a customer makes it merely a loan. But here the money was paid in just one year after the boy (respondent) was born. The grandfather must have known this. The boy came of age, and after that no demand was made by him, nor did the grandfather offer to return the money; nor was any statement, showing how the account stood, furnished to the respondent after he came of age: but the account was allowed to remain in the book just as before, and interest was added. As regards the other sum of Rs. 942 deposited in December 1871, I think it was deposited under the same circumstances as the first sum of Rs. 650, and must be treated in the same way. Under these circumstances, I hold that this was not an ordinary loan but a deposit, and time would not commence to run until demand, which demand was made within three years from filing of the suit, and the claim is not time-barred. Accordingly the appeal is dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Budroodin, in delivering a separate judgment, said: I concur with the judgment now pronounced by the Chief Justice. It is customary amongst the natives to deposit monies with the elder member of the family. It appears that the appellant is the elder member in the family, and as such monies were kept with him. The appellant is not a banker; he is a Europe shopkeeper; and so the relationship of a banker and customer does not exist in this case. There is another circumstance in the case, which shows that this was not an ordinary loan. For instance, look at the rate of interest. If it was an ordinary loan, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. would have been given; but here the interest allowed is only 5 per cent., and added every year to the principal. These with other circumstances clearly show that this was not an ordinary loan, but a deposit and the claim is not time-barred. I accordingly dismiss the appeal with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee.)

### AN ALLEGED FABRICATED CASE.

SHIVLINGOO GOKAJEE VS. BALLARAM GABASSA.

This was a re-trial of the case, which was, in the first instance, heard before Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, on the 6th August, 1894, when it was held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover a sum of Rs. 1,311-10-0, being the balance due to him by the defendant on account of monies advanced.

The plaintiff had an account with the defendant for monies advanced to him partly at Nangaum and partly in Bombay on his agreeing to sell piece-goods to the plaintiff deliverable in Bombay. A suit was originally filed in the Small Causes Court by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 1,311-10-0, the balance due from the defendant at the time of an account for monies had and received by him to the plaintiff's use and for monies due for goods supplied to the plaintiff at his request together with interest on the same at 9 per cent. per annum. The suit came on for hearing before the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court on the 2nd and 3rd of August 1894, and judgment was passed by the Judge on the 6th of that month in favour of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Setna and Koragauker appearing for the plaintiff, and Mr. Payne and Mr. Patack for defendant. Mr. Chitty in his judgment remarked that it was the most difficult case he had had in his experience, the evidence on either side, though given on equal fairness, being one of probabilities only: the plaintiff distinctly swearing that he had on two different occasions paid to the defendant sums of Rs. 100 and Rs. 2,000 respectively as deposit for goods to be supplied to him from time to time by the defendant, the defendant on the other hand admitting payment, but to the extent of Rs. 10 and Rs. 200 respectively instead of the sums of Rs. 100 and Rs. 2,000, alleged to have been paid to him. The learned judge considered the evidence in favour of the plaintiff as more reliable, and had no suspicion about the entries in the plaintiff's books of accounts. In passing judgment he said that it was puzzling to come to a conclusion, but looking to the probabilities of the case he thought that the defendant had failed to make out his case, and the plaintiff's cash-book was quite in order as to Rs. 100 and Rs. 2,000, he accepted the plaintiff's explanation of the mistake in the cash-book and decreed, the plaintiff's claim with costs.

The defendant being dissatisfied with the judgment of Mr. Chitty, applied to the High Court and obtained an order for the re-hearing of the said suit, Messrs. Inverarity and Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appearing for the defendant and appellants, and Messrs. Macpherson and Scott, instructed by Mr. Dikshit, for the plaintiff and respondent. The suit was re-heard in the High Court by his lordship, who after a protracted hearing of three days reversed the decision of the learned Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, and in the course of his judgment remarked that he had from the beginning formed a very clear opinion of the truth of the defendant's story, and the cross-examination of the defendant had confirmed his opinion. The position of the plaintiff and his witnesses was not such as could be accepted without corroboration, and having looked at his books of account very carefully, he had come to the conclusion that they were concocted for the purposes of the suit and could not be accepted as in the least satisfactory. It established that the entries of Rs. 100 and Rs. 2,000 relied on by the plaintiff were entirely fictitious entries, and he could not accept plaintiff's books. There were plenty of blank pages which appeared to have been added. That the defendant on the other hand had given his evidence very satisfactorily and had produced his books of account regularly paged, an examination of which left nothing to arouse the least suspicion. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

Mr. Inverarity then applied for a sanction to prosecute the plaintiff for perjury and fabrication of false evidence, but the learned judge refused to grant such sanction, remarking at the same time that, although he felt no doubt in his own mind that the plaintiff was guilty of perjury and gross fabrication of evidence, still he thought it was not advisable to grant it, as it would not secure the ends of public justice to grant a prosecution.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—August 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—40 cases stout, D Cawasjee: 3 cases cutlery, E Habibhand Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dundee s—10 cases whisky, Noel and Richards. City of Dublin s—20 kegs chemicals, V Bhicka and Co; 62 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—35 cases portwine, M P Baria

FROM HULL.

Lorenzo s—15 barrels spindle oil, S G Dhandy and Co Urbino s—20 bales mill boards A Amercodin

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—45 cases vermouth H A Hormarjee

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Lorenzo s—10 bales papers N Heptoolabhoy

Two District Commands will fall vacant in the Bengal and Punjab Commands, respectively, during the next few weeks. Sir Robert Low, who would not in the ordinary course complete his five years' tenure at Lucknow until April 1st, 1897, has announced his intention of resigning his command on return from field service, taking well-earned leave home. Brigadier-General Kinloch will vacate the Peshawar District in the usual course on October 15th.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, heeling, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles-tan, sunburn, soothes and heals sting of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

## REMARKABLE CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION.

The case in which Miss Ellen Cowie charged Captain Shand with criminal intimidation, was before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Thursday. A Native pleader, in the absence of Mr. Cranenburgh, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Remfry for the defence. The complainant in giving her evidence said:—My name is Ellen Cowie. I was married 1891 to Captain Shand in Scotland. My parents gave their consent to the marriage under the belief that he was a single man. After that event we lived in London for a year and then went out to Singapore. Shortly after our arrival there I discovered that Captain Shand was a married man, and that he had left his wife under a deed of separation. As soon as I heard of this I taxed him with the fraud he had practiced on me, and he admitted that his first wife was still alive and that they had separated by mutual consent. Convinced that I was not Captain Shand's wife, I left him, and sought and obtained employment in Singapore. Captain Shand would not let me take away our child when I left him. The child is with him still. He worried me to such an extent in Singapore that I had to have him bound down to keep the peace towards me. He had had threatened to shoot me. After he had been bound down for six months he cleared out of Singapore and went to Rangoon taking my child with him. The period for which he was bound having expired, and he having learned that I was employed in Calcutta, he came over from Rangoon and took up his residence at the hotel in which I was engaged as a barmaid. I had written to him and begged of him to let me have my child. He did not bring the child to Calcutta with him. He repeated his threats of shooting me if I did not return to him, and endeavoured to force me to that course by playing upon my feelings for the child. His conduct caused my dismissal from the hotel. I fear that he will do me severe bodily harm, if he does not kill me out right. At the hotel he swore he would do the latter. He said to me, "Do you intend to return to me?" I replied that I would not. He then went on to say that if I did not leave my situation at the hotel he would hunt me out of Calcutta, but that if I return to his protection he would treat me like a lady. I told him that I would apply to the Magistrate for protection against him, and saying this I left the room. Defendant was in a state of considerable excitement, and was speaking in a loud voice. When I left the room I met the manager of the hotel. Captain Shand went into his room and I into mine. Some time after I heard a knock at my door. On my opening the door I saw Captain Shand and the manager. The latter said: "I shall have to discharge you Miss Cowie. I cannot keep you any longer, because of Captain Shand's behaviour." The assistant manager of the hotel deposed to having heard Captain Shand threated to shoot Miss Cowie. The manager stated that Miss Cowie had been dismissed from the hotel because of Captain Shand's behaviour.

The defendant made a short statement denying having threatened to either do her any harm, and said that he had come to Calcutta from Rangoon on the complainant's invitation, and on the belief that she would return to his protection. When he found her a barmaid he tried to induce her to

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"L'ANNEE PSYCHOLOGIQUE" for 1894, now published by MM. Beaunis and Binet, contains a study of the psychology of dramatic authors, which is full of interest. The article is an attempt to elucidate the process of creative imaginations, and is chiefly based on interviews with Victorien Sardou, Alexandre Dumas, Alphonse Daudet, Edouard Pailleron, Henri Meilhac, Edmond de Goncourt, and Francois Coppee. The authors, MM. Passy and Binet, have arrived at the conclusion that literary composition does not manifest itself in any exceptional physical or moral condition distinguishing it from other mental occupations. The belief in an "artistic hallucination," as well as in the importance of the influence of the seasons, of environment, and of artificial excitants, is in their opinion unfounded. The work of artistic creation demands full self-possession, and depends not only on the imagination, but also on the reason and common sense.

The sole effective excitation to work is of a psychological nature, the author finding himself in a particular emotional state which originates directly in the subject treated. Dramatic composition takes place most frequently in the form of crises, that is to say, periods, long or short, during which production is especially easy. The author may either give his own ideas or emotions to his characters, or he may seek to forget his own personality, and try to enter into that of the character in question, or he may be in a state which may truly be called one of inspiration, and in which he seems to listen passively to the conversation. Mental images are not of much importance in composition. The conclusions of the authors are based on rather a slight foundation, as the writers mentioned are not of the highest class, and display more talent that genius, besides being few in number. Flaubert, who had experienced both nervous and artistic hallucination, wrote as follows to Taine:—"In hallucination (nervous) there is always terror. You feel your personality escape you, and believe you are going to die. In the poetic vision, on the contrary, there is joy: It is something which enters into you. It is not the less true that one no longer knows where one is." Sometimes the vision comes piecemeal, but often it is sudden fugacious, like a hypnotic hallucination. Flaubert was an accurate psychologist, and, like the poet Goethe, a believer in inspiration or the involuntary conception of ideas.

Professor Conn, of the Wesleyan University, in Connecticut, United States, has discovered a bacteria which produces a superior quality of butter. It is called "bacillus No. 41," and the milk or cream is simply inoculated with it before being churned. Professor Conn means to introduce his process of inoculation into all the large creameries of America.

The Russian naturalists of the biological station of Solowetzk in the North Sea have discovered a remarkable lake on Kildine Island, in the Arctic Ocean. The lake is separated from the sea by a narrow strip of land, and contains salt water under the surface, in which cod fish, sponges, and other marine fauna flourish. The surface water is fresh, and contains Daphnids and various fresh-water animals. Between the two there is a literal zone of brackish water, containing seaweeds or fuci. The bottom of the lake is mud, emitting an odour of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the level of the lake is subject to a rise and fall of a few inches, whereas the tides of the neighbouring sea are much higher. There is supposed to be a subterranean communication between the lake and the sea.

The venerable M. Jannsen, who ascended Mont Blanc in order to discover whether certain oxygen bands in the solar spectrum were due to the solar or to the terrestrial atmosphere, has pushed his researches to the other extreme by going to the Sahra, where the atmosphere is remarkably dry. His results confirm those previously obtained, and tend to prove that these oxygen bands are caused by the earth's atmosphere.

A Blue Book on the explosion of Timsbury Colliery in February last recommends that the use of gunpowder in coal mines should be discontinued, and roburite or other "flameless" explosive used instead. Another moral to be drawn from the disaster is that when some places in a mine are admittedly "dry and dusty," every place in that mine should be considered so for the purpose of shotfiring.

Tannin is now extracted from the leaves of the palmetto, which is said to make a better leather than oak or hemlock bark. The crushed leaves are boiled for 48 hours, and the liquid used for tanning. Imitation hors-hair and paper pulp are also made from the residue in America.

Although General Greeley and Admiral Markham, who belong to the older school of Arctic exploration, threw cold water on Herr Andree's proposed balloon journey to the North Pole, neither of them are aeronauts, and Herr Andree's triumphant refutation of their objections met with loud and prolonged approval from the members of the Geographical Congress. His idea is by no means new. For one thing, it was suggested in "Cassell's Magazine" for June of last year or the year before in an article, "How I Discovered the North Pole," by J. Munro C. E., which, moreover, describes in detail a method for the preliminary exploration of the Pole and the Arctic basin by means of pilot balloons, without passengers, but carrying self-acting meteorological apparatus and photographic cameras, a plan which may be useful to Herr Andree and other explorers before they start themselves.

Gold lacquer photographs may be described as photographic views on Japanese gold lacquer, made by what is known as the "dusting on process." The "dusted on" picture is fixed in the ordinary way, and a protective varnish is painted over it. The invention is due to Mr. Mizimo, of Yokohama.

To prevent the formation of scale in boilers, Herr Erwin Nisske, of Dresden, recommends the addition of chromic salts to the feed water. These salts act on the bicarbonate or sulphate of lime in the water, and precipitate them in the form of a light mud. Bichromate of potash may also be used in the proportion of 2 pounds for a small boiler.

According to the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, spraying with Bordeaux mixture is efficacious in curing the tomato rot. The plants are sprayed when the tomatoes are the size of hickory nuts, and again three weeks later. Copper sulphate solution is recommended as a spray for apple "scab." It should be applied before the tree grows in the spring, and followed by a spray of Bordeaux mixture as soon as the blossoms have fallen. In wet seasons two or three more dressings will produce a better result. Paris green added to the second and third sprays keeps the codlin moth and canker worm in check. One should never spray with arsenic when the fruit trees are in bloom, else the bees will be poisoned.

Thermophile bacteria flourish at high temperatures, such as from 50 degs. to 70 degs. Centigrade (122 degs. to 157 degs. Fah.), and have recently been found in the soil, in the mouths and intestines of men and animals, in cow's milk, and so on. They are not killed by boiling the milk. Their function in nature has not yet been discovered.

For the past three months a farm in Blackford County, Indiana, U.S., has been on fire. The land has a kind of peaty subsoil, termed "muck-land," which, when dry, burns like sawdust. Some of the fields are now a glowing furnace.

Field telephone lines of five wire have been laid between Berlin and Potsdam by Prussian Uhlans at the trot. Each man had a telephone apparatus and a reel of wire, and by means of a fork on the end of his lance threw the wire into the trees along the road. At every kilometre a test of the line was made by speaking through it. The Uhlan from Berlin met the Uhlan from Potsdam at Telton, where the two sections of the wire were joined, and communication established between the two cities.

The third International Congress of Psychologists will be held in Munich from August 4 to 7. It will be remembered that the last was held in London three years ago at University College. The president for this year is Professor Stumpf, of Berlin, and the general secretary is Dr. Von Schrenck Notzing, of Munich.

Mr. Clement Wragge, who took the first weather observations on Ben Nevis, has just established a meteorological observatory on Mount Wellington, near Hobart, in Tasmania, at a height of 4,166 feet above the sea.

E. N. Higley, a resident of Boston, U.S.A., has invented a unicycle weighing only 54 lbs. It can be driven in a 40-feet, circle, and is easily managed, steered, and controlled. The wheel is of aluminium and stands 7 feet 3 inches high. It consists of an outside rim, which carries a huge pneumatic tyre. In the middle is a smaller wheel about big enough for a man to crawl through, and these two concentric wheels are connected with strong steel spokes. In the centre of the inner wheel is a saddle and handle bars. A double gearing operates the unicycle, both rims of which revolve about the rider. The power is applied by friction. There are no teeth which engage. The saddle and all bearings are ball bearings, and the entire thing moves easily without much friction. The traction wheel is so immense that it rides over small obstructions which usually annoy the safety cycle rider, without so much as a suggestion of their pressure. It is steered by the changing of the centre of gravity of the rider's body. When he wants to go round a corner he leans out toward the corner, and the wheel answers readily, being very sensitive. When the rider sits in the saddle his feet are just within touch of the ground. The inventor does not claim any great advantages for it over the safety now in general use, but he does claim that he has produced a unicycle which can be ridden, guided, and stopped at will.

## A GENEROUS INTERVIEW.

### TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A REPORTER writes in the *Berwick Advertiser*, a well-known English Newspaper:—

After having interviewed Mr. Geo. Jaffrie, of Leitholm, Berwick-on-Tweed, I must frankly admit that his is a case which very aptly exemplifies the well-known adage, that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Mr. Jaffrie would have personally preferred that his experience should not be reported in the newspapers, but he generously set aside his own preferences and agreed to allow this interview to be published for the sake of other sufferers.

He said, "It is seven years past in July since I was taken ill. At that time I was seized with a severe pain in the stomach, and was treated by a very painstaking and skilful physician; but it was not many days before I was confined to bed, the doctor attending me for about eight months. I got gradually worse, and the doctor gave me entirely up, and said that I was incurable. He said that I was only heaping up expense, and that there was no medical man who could do me any good. He said that my lungs were bad, and that my heart was bad, that the bladder was bad, and that the kidneys were bad. In fact, I was all bad.

After that, I tried corresponding

WITH LONDON DOCTORS,

and they were of opinion that I was suffering from rheumatism in the stomach and kidneys—but finding that I was making no headway, I gave up hope.

I never thought that I would be out of bed again. Another very clever doctor whom I consulted declined to take up my case. The doctors evidently gave me up, and everybody in the village of Leitholm knows this. In the depth of my despair I was persuaded to try a new medicine that has effected some extraordinary cures, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—and to my intense gratitude they, in a very short time, began to pull me together, and made a new man of me."

"When did you begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?"

"About the end of last May. I perceived an improvement in a short time, and after I had taken about twelve of the small boxes,

I FOUND A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

I have continued taking the Pills, and the cure has been gradual but steady. For about three years previous to the time I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I was never off my back, and

HAD TO BE HELD UP IN BED TO CHANGE MY SHIRT.

Now I am able to walk about the house. In good weather I can go out every day. At first people in the village would not believe that I was able to be out until they saw me."

The above, concludes the *Berwick Advertiser*, are the absolute and proved facts of what is certainly a most marvellous cure, and there is not the least possibility that any exaggeration can have crept in. Our representative saw Mr. Jaffrie, and satisfied himself of his condition, and the truth of his interesting and convincing narrative. He saw also, and spoke with, Mr. Jaffrie's fellow villagers, who knew of his crippled and, to all human knowledge, helpless condition. There is no question as to how this extraordinary cure has been effected. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, &c. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex, and in men cure all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and an other of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.
THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India, "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.
THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.
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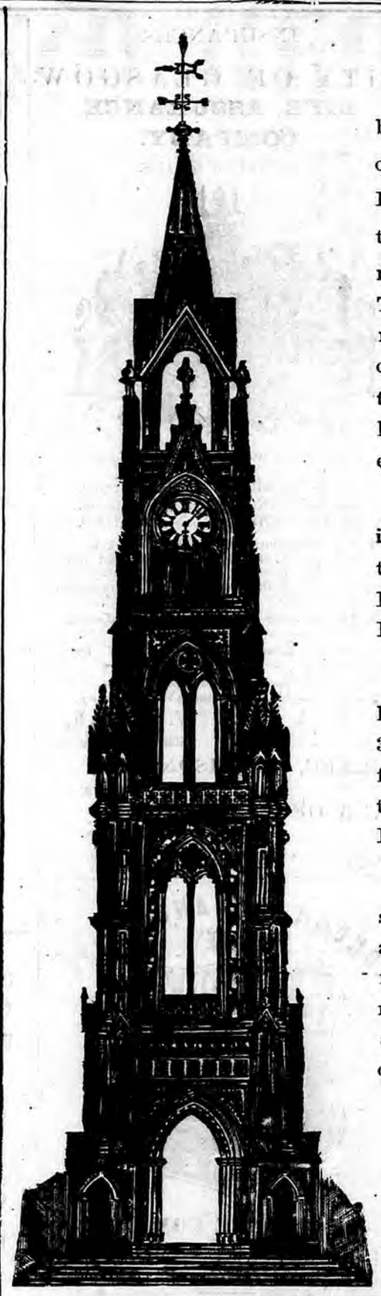
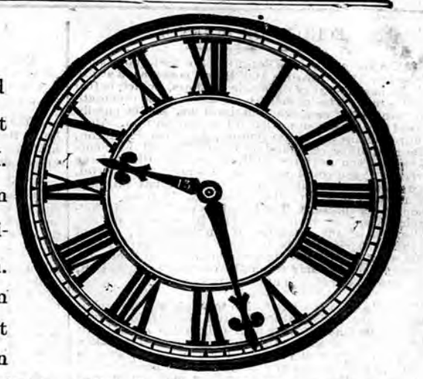


# TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



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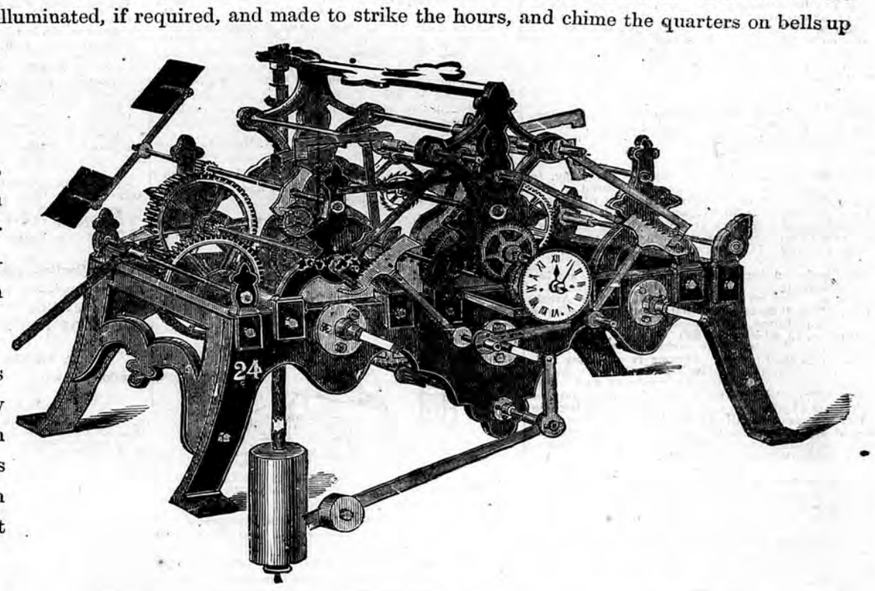

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